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SUPPLEMENT
TO
THE THIRD EDITION OF
CATES'
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

INCLUDING THE NAMES OF THE
DECEASED SINCE 1880

EDITED BY
JAMES H. HARRIS, M.D.

NEW YORK: D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 1885.

A DICTIONARY
OF
GENERAL BIOGRAPHY.

BY
WILLIAM L. R. CATES.



Fourth Edition,

WITH SUPPLEMENT BROUGHT DOWN TO THE END OF 1884.

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1885.



NOTE.

THE third edition of the 'Dictionary of General Biography' was brought down to the close of 1880. The present Supplement of 68 pages contains memoirs and notices of eminent persons who have passed away during the four years 1881 to 1884, and is completed as nearly as possible to the time of publication, several notices having been added while it was passing through the press. Among the new names are not a few of the foremost rank. Of those below the highest class, having a more or less valid claim to commemoration, the number is so great and so constantly increasing, that in a work of limited compass like the Dictionary it is simply impossible to include all. After much careful examination and consideration, therefore, such a selection has been made as will, it is hoped, be likely to meet the wants and expectations of the majority of inquirers.

Among the names, nearly 200 in number, which find a place in the Supplement are those of Alexander II., B. Auerbach, F. M. Balfour, the Earl of Beaconsfield, George Borrow, P. P. Broca, Thomas Carlyle, the Comte de Chambord, Sir A. Cockburn, Bishop Colenso, Charles Darwin, Gustave Doré, J. B. Dumas, 'George Eliot,' R. W. Emerson, H. Fawcett, Sir Bartle Frere, Léon Gambetta, President Garfield, Garibaldi, Prince Gortschakoff, J. R. Green, T. H. Green, Sir George Grey, A. Hayward, R. H. Horne, W. S. Jevons, General Kauffman, K. R. Lepsius, T. E. Cliffe Leslie, J. Linnell, M. Littré, H. W. Longfellow, Karl Marx, Edward Miall, F. A. Mignet, Robert Moffat, Professor Palmer, Mark Pattison, Dr. Pauli, Dr. Pusey, Charles Reade, D. G. Rossetti, J. Scott Russell, Sir E. Sabine, Keshub Chunder Sen, C. W. Siemens, General Skobelev, Professor Henry Smith, Dr. Angus Smith, J. Spedding, W. Spottiswoode, Dean Stanley, Archbishop Tait, Dr. Allen Thomson, General Todleben, Tourguénieff, Wagner, Sir T. Watson, General Sir W. P. Williams, and Sir Erasmus Wilson.

WILLIAM L. R. CATES.

LONDON, *December* 1884.

SUPPLEMENT.

AINSWORTH

Ainsworth, William Harrison, a popular novelist, was born at Manchester in 1805. He was the son of a lawyer, and was brought up to his father's profession, which, however, he abandoned for the more congenial pursuits of literature. He settled in London about 1825, and the next year married a daughter of Mr. Ebers, a Bond Street publisher. His first novel, 'Rookwood,' in which Dick Turpin played a chief part, appeared in 1834, and had a large sale. Five years later he published a tale of the same class which had a still larger circulation—'Jack Sheppard.' The tale was illustrated by George Cruikshank, and was dramatised in eight different forms. The author, however, heeding the voice of severe criticism and warned of the mischievous effects of such works, made no further contributions to the 'robbers' school of romance.' The rest of his novels, and they are too numerous to name, are carefully studied historical and antiquarian sketches. Among them are 'Old St. Paul's,' 'The Miser's Daughter,' 'Windsor Castle,' 'Lancashire Witches,' 'The Flicht of Bacon,' &c. He published also under an assumed name a volume of songs, and at a later time a poem entitled 'The Combat of the Thirty,' founded upon a legend of Brittany. During his latter years he lived in retirement, and died at Reigate, January 3, 1882.

Albany, Leopold, Duke of (Leopold George Duncan Albert), fourth and youngest son of Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, April 7, 1853. He was named after Leopold I., king of the Belgians, uncle to the Queen. He was of weak constitution, and from the first led an invalid life, with frequent illnesses. He was only nine years old when the Prince Consort died, and after that event he and his younger sister, the Princess Beatrice, were the most constant companions of the Queen. His ill-health prevented him from travelling much, and from taking part in the ordinary out-door sports of boys and men; and restraint had to be laid on his use of books. His health having somewhat improved, he went to Oxford in 1872, entering Christ Church College, but residing with his

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tutor outside the city. He was not allowed to risk the exertion and excitement of studying for honours. His tastes were those of a scholar, and in public life he appeared, like his father, to give his advocacy and services to literature, science, art, and various philanthropic objects. His speeches, always original and rich in matter, bore the marks of culture and refinement and religious feeling. In 1875 he was elected a younger brother of the Trinity House; in 1876 was created D.C.L. of Oxford University; and he was also elected a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn, and chosen provincial grand-master of the Freemasons. He took an active part with his brothers in promoting the establishment of the Royal College of Music. In 1874 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and in 1881 was created a peer of the realm with the titles of Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow. In 1880 he visited the United States and Canada. He married, April 27, 1882, the Princess Hélène, daughter of the Duke of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and a daughter was born to him February 25, 1883. He died suddenly at Cannes, March 28, 1884. His remains were brought to England and interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Alexander II., Nicolaievich, Emperor of Russia, was born April 29 (o.s. 17), 1818. He was the eldest son of the Emperor Nicholas, who had him carefully educated and kept under the most rigorous discipline, with a view especially to save him from the contact and influence of Western ideas. His military training was under his father's immediate direction; at the age of thirteen he entered the army, at sixteen was declared of age, and soon after was named a colonel in the regiment of grenadiers. At the age of twenty-three he married (April 28, 1841) the Princess Wilhelmine Maria, daughter of Ludwig II., Grand-Duke of Hesse, who then received the name of Maria Alexandrovna. For a long time ill-feeling and jealous rivalry existed between Alexander and his brother, the Grand-Duke Constantine, and this at times broke out into open hostilities; but the emperor used his

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authority as far as possible to repress the evil. Alexander held for a time the post of governor of Finland, and was charged with the odious task of suppressing all that was national and 'Russifying' the province. In 1849 he was made superintendent of the military schools, and in the following year was appointed to a command in the Caucasus, where the war with Schamyl was going on. He made a tour through many provinces of the empire, and on his return received the decoration of the order of St. George. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, March 2, 1855. He was supposed to hold more liberal ideas than Nicholas, and various rumours as to his designs gave support to the usual sanguine expectations of a new era approaching. The great war with the Western Powers was still proceeding, and an attempt was made by a conference at Vienna to bring it to a close; but this proved fruitless, and a treaty of peace was not signed till March 30, 1856. The emperor then applied himself to the introduction of internal reforms—reforms of the administration, in the finances, and in the organisation of the army. But the greatest measure of his reign was the emancipation of the serfs, the consideration of which was intrusted to a grand committee in 1858, and the carrying out of which was decreed and regulated by a ukase of March 3, 1861. The results were disappointing. Nobles and peasants were alike dissatisfied, and in 1862 the former proposed a resolution requiring the abdication of the czar, which was lost by a small majority. In the same year, the czar, after long hesitation, consented to recognise the newly constituted kingdom of Italy. The complete suppression of Polish nationality was one of his fixed aims; and an insurrection in 1863, provoked by a series of tyrannical measures, capped by an arbitrary general conscription intended to sweep away at a stroke the energetic youth and revolutionary spirits of the land, was extinguished with remorseless cruelty. The emperor, on his visit to Warsaw, had said, 'No dreaming; all that my father has done was well done, and I will maintain it. I shall know how to strike.' He kept his word. Another feature of his policy was the advance of Russian power in Central Asia. In 1866 war with Bokhara was undertaken, and in less than two years Samarcand was occupied by Russian troops. The conquest of Khiva and Khokand followed, and the limit of the empire was steadily brought nearer to the borders of Afghanistan and British India. During the Franco-German war, when France was prostrate and the empire had fallen, the emperor startled Europe by the formal announcement that he was no longer bound by the treaty of March 1856, so far as concerned his sovereignty in the Black Sea. This led to a conference held in London; but the claim of the czar was conceded. In 1877 he declared war against Turkey; his army approached Constantinople, and the preliminaries of peace were

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settled by the Treaty of San Stefano. But this treaty was submitted to a European Congress, and was modified in important particulars by the Treaty of Berlin. The spread of Nihilism was the prominent feature of the last years of his reign, and several attempts were made on the life of the emperor. In 1866 he was shot at by a man named Karakosof, but escaped through the intervention of a workman, who was ennobled for the service. In 1867, while in Paris, driving in an open carriage with Napoleon III., he was again fired at by Berzowski, a Pole, but again escaped. These attacks were followed by systematic severe repression, terror met by terror. In 1879 an attempt was made to blow up a train by which the czar was expected to travel; the train and some of the passengers were injured, but the czar had gone by a different train. Another attempt on his life was made in 1880 by blowing up with dynamite a part of the Winter Palace. Not long after he was fired at by a Jew. The system of repression was continued and aggravated. Arrests were made by thousands, and the thousands were consigned to exile and marched off to Siberia. At length the long-cherished determination accomplished itself, and the emperor was assassinated at St. Petersburg by the successive explosions under his carriage of two bombs thrown by conspirators, both of whom were captured. The emperor died within two hours, March 13, 1881. By the Empress Maria Alexandrovna he had a family of six sons and one daughter, who became the wife of the Duke of Edinburgh. His eldest son, Nicholas, had died in 1865; and the second son succeeded to the throne as Alexander III.

Ampthill, Otto William Leopold Russell, first Baron, diplomatist, was born at Florence in 1829. He was the youngest son of Major-General Lord George William Russell, British minister at Berlin from 1835 to 1841. He entered Westminster School, but seldom attended, and did not go through the whole school course, his education being superintended by his mother. He never shared the English boy's passion for out-door sports, but he diligently studied modern European languages, and became a very good linguist. He entered the diplomatic service at the age of twenty, his first commission being that of attaché at Vienna (1849). He returned to England in the following year, and served for nearly two years in the Foreign Office, first under Lord Palmerston, then under Lord Granville. He was sent to Paris and Vienna in 1852, again to Paris in 1853, and to Constantinople in 1854. During the absence of the ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who twice visited the Crimean headquarters in 1855, Mr. Russell was named chargé d'affaires. In 1857 he was paid attaché at Washington, and the next year was transferred to Florence, but was instructed to reside at Rome as secretary of legation. Here he remained for twelve years, being virtually, though not

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formally, British envoy to the Vatican. It was the critical period of the unification of Italy and the abolition of the temporal power of the pope. In 1870 he was appointed assistant secretary for foreign affairs; and during the same year he was sent on a special mission to Versailles, then the headquarters of the German army. His task was to remonstrate with Prince (then Count) Bismarck on the denunciation by Russia of the clauses in the Treaty of Paris relating to the Black Sea, and this he did vigorously but unsuccessfully. During this mission he won the hearty liking of Count Bismarck; and in October 1871 he was appointed ambassador at Berlin. This post he held till his death. He took part in the Congress of the Great Powers, the fruit of which was the Treaty of Berlin (1878), and in the Conference on the frontier disputes between Greece and Turkey. In 1873, on the succession of his brother, the present Duke of Bedford, to the family honours, he was raised by royal warrant to the rank of a duke's son. He married in 1868 Lady Emily Theresa Villiers, a daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, who survives him, with a family of four sons and one daughter. He died at Potsdam, August 25, 1884.

Arany, John (János), one of the greatest Hungarian poets, was born at Szalonta, on the borders of Transylvania, in 1817. His parents were poor cultivators of a small farm, and belonged to the Reformed Church. He was the child of their old age, and was brought up with special care and in the fear of God. He pursued knowledge under the pressure of poverty, teaching and studying at the same time. In 1845, after some attempts as translator, he won the prize offered by the Kisfaludy Society by his burlesque epic called 'The Lost Constitution.' Two years later he gained another prize by his narrative poem 'Toldi.' For some years he was a professor at the college of Nagykovács, became afterwards director of the Kisfaludy Society, and in 1865 secretary of the Hungarian Academy. Ill-health led to his resignation in 1879. The cross of St. Stephen was conferred on him, an honour never before awarded to any Hungarian poet. Among his translations were those of 'Mid-

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summer Night's Dream,' 'Hamlet,' and 'King John,' for the Hungarian version of Shakespeare. An edition of his collected poems appeared in 1867. Like his contemporary Petöfi, Arany was a popular and national poet, and his works are hardly translatable. He died in October 1882.

Auerbach, Berthold, a distinguished German novelist, was born at Nordstetten, a village in the Black Forest, in Württemberg, February 28, 1812. He was of a Jewish family, and his early studies were theological. These he soon laid aside, and applied himself to history and philosophy. He was educated at the universities of Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, and completed his course in 1835. In the following year he was imprisoned for taking part in the movement of the Students' Association (*Burschenschaft*). The same year (1836) appeared his first work, entitled 'Judenthum und die neueste Literatur.' It showed the deep interest he felt in the fortunes of his race; and this was a dominant characteristic of his life and of much of his literary work. His life was without important incident, and its landmarks are his numerous works. These are chiefly novels. The first of the series was 'Spinoza,' which was published in 1837, republished in 1871, and translated into English not long before the author's death. It showed how strongly he was attracted to Spinoza, both as philosopher and as Jewish hero appointed for the intellectual emancipation of his race. In 1841 appeared his German version of Spinoza's works, in 5 vols. He took a warm interest in education, and wrote several works bearing on it and on social and political matters. The outbreak of hatred and persecution against the Jews in Russia and Germany pressed heavily on his mind, and is supposed at last to have hastened his end. His reputation as novelist rests chiefly on his 'Schwarz-Wälder Dorfgeschichten' (Tales of Village Life in the Black Forest), published in 1843 and later years. Among his later writings are 'Deutschen Abende' (old German tales), 'Das Landhaus am Rhein,' 'Auf der Höhe,' and 'Waldfried.' His philosophic bias appears in all of them. He died at Cannes, February 8, 1882.

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Balfour, Francis Maitland, a distinguished biologist and embryologist, was born in Haddingtonshire in 1851 or 1852. He was educated at Harrow School, where he spent nearly six years (January 1865 to August 1870). He was a shy boy, leading for the most part a lonely life, and not making many friends among his schoolfellows. He showed a strong taste for natural history studies, and profited greatly in these by the influence and teaching of Mr. Griffith. He worked hard at the microscope and dissection, and devoted to these pur-

suits most of his spare time. In October 1870 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became the private pupil of Mr. Marlborough Pryor, the first natural science fellow of the college. In March 1871 he was elected natural science scholar, and became at the same time the pupil and friend of Dr. Michael Foster. At his instance he undertook the investigation of embryological problems, the results of which were given in several papers, and in the work 'On the Development of the Chick,' published under the names of

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Dr. Foster and himself. He graduated B.A. as first class in the natural history tripos in December 1873. He then went to Naples to work in the new zoological station, where he especially investigated the early development of the sharks and rays. In October 1874 he was chosen natural science fellow of his college, and in the summer of 1875 he gave his first course of lectures. In October he began a course on animal morphology. His lectures excited intense interest and enthusiasm. His class increased rapidly in number, and he found it necessary to form two classes, an elementary and an advanced, and his laboratory had to be enlarged. He carried on at the same time independent researches, and made preparations for his great work. He took also a leading and energetic part in all college and university business. In 1877 he took his M.A. degree, in 1878 he was elected F.R.S., was placed on the council in 1881, and received a royal medal. In the same year he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow, was named one of the general secretaries of the British Association at York, and was appointed president of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Balfour was much more than a scientific discoverer: he was recognised as a man of universal power. His actual achievements seemed to some who knew him supernatural, but the force and charm of his personal character surpassed them. He had an eager relish for recreation, was a most genial companion and sympathising friend. His great work is the 'Elements of Comparative Embryology,' which appeared in 2 vols. in 1880-81. It was the first work of its kind, and marks an epoch in the progress of biology. In it are gathered up into one harmonious whole the facts and conclusions of his previous researches scattered through many papers, or set forth in earlier volumes, of which the most remarkable is the 'Monograph on the Development of the Elasmobranch Fishes.' In the summer of 1882 he visited the Alps, and there perished with his guide in the ascent or descent of one of the peaks forming the outworks of Mont Blanc, probably July 19. His remains were found and brought to England in August, and were interred at Whittingham. His scientific library was presented to the University of Cambridge.

Balfour, John Hutton, professor of botany, Edinburgh University, was born in 1808. He studied at Edinburgh, and graduated at the university M.A. and M.D. In 1841 he succeeded Sir William Hooker in the chair of botany at Glasgow, and four years later was appointed regius professor of botany at Edinburgh, and this post he held for more than thirty years. During the same period he was director of the Royal Botanic Garden, and dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the university. He was especially distinguished as a teacher, and by his eager interest in his special science and his warmly sympathetic nature he gained an immense influence over his pupils.

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He published various botanical manuals, and contributed the article 'Botany' to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (8th and 9th editions). Failing health compelled him to retire from the chair in 1877. He died February 11, 1884.

Bauer, Bruno, biblical critic and historical and political writer, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, in 1809. He was educated at the University of Berlin, and at the age of twenty-four graduated D.D. He became a tutor at Bonn, but in 1842 was forbidden to lecture on theology. He had already become a bold disciple of Hegel, and in biblical criticism a follower of Strauss. He settled at Berlin, and devoted himself to critical and historical studies, and the production of a series of works saturated with the spirit of remorseless negation, the *Geist der sats verneint*. He led a quiet, abstemious life in a cottage near Berlin. Among his works are a 'Critical Exposition of the Old Testament' (1838), 'Critique of the Gospel History of St. John' (1840), 'Critique of the Synoptical Gospels' (1841), 'The Jewish Question' (1843), 'Critique of the Gospels and History of their Origin' (1851), &c. He was author also of many works on political subjects, and in the last of these he drew a parallel between the 'romantic and socialistic imperialism' of Lord Beaconsfield and that of Prince Bismarck. In his later years he is said to have become a Conservative. Died at Berlin, April 1882.

Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of, prime minister of England, was the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, the well-known author, and was born in London, December 21, 1804. He was brought up in the faith of his Jewish ancestors until 1817, when he received Christian baptism. He was articled to a legal firm, but soon gave up the law and applied himself to literature. He started in life with a high estimate of his own powers, and with large expectations of a possible future of distinction in politics as well as in literature. He drew attention to himself by his first work, 'Vivian Grey,' which appeared in 1826. Its hero, to a large extent, represented the character, aims, and sentiments of the writer; and almost all the characters of the tale were distorted portraits of public persons of the day. It was soon followed by other tales—'The Voyage of Captain Popanilla' and 'The Young Duke' (1828-29). Before their publication he had visited Greece and Italy; and in 1830 he set out on extensive travels in the East. During his tour he wrote 'Alroy' and 'Contarini Fleming,' which were published in 1831. The next year, in the midst of the agitation about reform, Disraeli was a Radical candidate for the representation of High Wycombe, but was defeated. He failed a second time the same year. In 1833 he renewed his attempt in the borough of Marylebone, but was again unsuccessful. His Radicalism was by this time giving way, and in 1835 he appeared as Tory candidate, first for High

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Wycombe, and then for Taunton. But he failed on both occasions. At length he entered parliament as member for Maidstone in 1837. Meanwhile he had begun to fancy that he was to be the great poet of his age, and had published the first part of a poem, entitled 'The Revolutionary Epick,' of which no second part appeared till 1864, the world not accepting his self-estimate. In 1841 he was returned to parliament for Shrewsbury, and in 1847 for the county of Buckingham. This seat he held till he was raised to the peerage. Disraeli was an adherent of Sir Robert Peel's party; but when its leader became a free-trader, he followed the Conservatives who separated from him under the leadership of Lord George Bentinck. After the death of the latter, Disraeli became the recognised chief of that party in the House of Commons. In Lord Derby's three administrations (1852, 1858, and 1866) he held the office of chancellor of the exchequer. On the resignation of Lord Derby in February 1868, he was appointed first lord of the Treasury, but resigned at the close of the same year. Invited to take office again on the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in March 1873, he declined. After the general election early in 1874 he was again appointed prime minister, and he was also, from August 1876 to February 1878, lord president of the council. In August 1876 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Hughenden and Earl of Beaconsfield. The Eastern question was the most urgent public matter of the time, and his policy was boldly directed to check the ambitious pretensions of Russia, and to maintain for England the high position among the Great Powers which she seemed to be in danger of losing. This policy led to the assembling of the Congress of Berlin, and to the severe revision of the treaty of San Stefano. At this Congress, England was represented by the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, and it was the boast of the former on their return that they brought back 'peace with honour.' Lord Beaconsfield was then invested with the Order of the Garter. A little later in the same year (1878) he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, and was publicly entertained at the Mansion House, Lord Salisbury sharing in the honours. After the decisive victory of the Liberal party at the general election of April 1880, Lord Beaconsfield resigned office, and was succeeded by his great rival, Mr. Gladstone. He survived his retirement but a year. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote three novels, in which he set forth his political theories—'Coningsby, or The New Generation' (1844), 'Sybil, or The Two Nations' (1845), and 'Tancred, or The New Crusade' (1847). In 1852 appeared his 'Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck;' in 1870, 'Lothair;' and in 1880, 'Endymion.' He was author also of several other works. In 1839 Mr. Disraeli married the widow of Mr. Wynd-

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ham Lewis, M.P., and his wife was in 1868 raised to the peerage as Viscountess Beaconsfield. She died in December 1872, at the age of 83. The earl died in London, after an illness of several weeks, April 19, 1881. The honour of a public funeral, offered by the government, was declined by his executors, and his remains were interred by his own desire in the churchyard of Hughenden, beside those of his wife. Several biographies have already appeared (1884).

Benfey, Theodor, one of the greatest Sanscrit scholars of his age, was born of Jewish parents at Nörten, near Göttingen, in 1809. He studied first at the University of Göttingen, afterwards at Munich, Frankfurt, and Heidelberg; and in 1834 was appointed professor of Sanscrit and of comparative grammar at Göttingen. This post he held till his death. In 1861 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Inscriptions. Among his works are a 'Lexicon of Greek Roots;' a 'Complete Sanscrit Grammar' (1852), followed by a 'Shorter' and a 'Practical' grammar; a 'Sanskrit-English Dictionary' (1866), and a 'History of the Science of Language in Germany' (1869). He published translations of the 'Sāmaveda,' part of the 'Rigveda,' and the 'Panchatantra.' He was an enthusiastic worker in his chosen field, and devoted his last years to the collection of materials for a Vedic grammar. To Ersch and Gruber's great Encyclopædia Benfey contributed the important article 'Indien.' He died early in July 1881. His daughter was charged with the collection and editing of his scattered essays and papers.

Bentinck, Lord William Henry Cavendish, governor of Madras, and governor-general of India, was born September 14, 1774. He was the second surviving son of the third Duke of Portland; and entering the army in 1791, served in Flanders in 1793 as aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, obtained rapid promotion, entered parliament in 1796, and was in 1803 appointed governor of Madras. He was already an eager reformer; but one of the less important changes in the native army which he recommended proved very irritating, and led to the terrible mutiny of Sepoys and massacre of Europeans at Vellore (July 1806). This led to his recall in 1808. The next year he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Spain, afterwards joined the army and fought at Coruña. From 1810 to 1814 he was commander-in-chief of the British forces sent to the assistance of the king of Sicily, and established a British protectorate and a liberal constitution. He returned to England in 1814, and entered parliament as member for Nottingham. Later on he was sent ambassador to Rome. He had been promoted lieutenant-general in 1811, and colonel in 1813. At the same time he was nominated a K.B. He attained the full rank of general in 1825. In 1827 he was appointed governor-general of India. He introduced economical changes in the army, put an end to flogging among the

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Dr. Foster and himself. He graduated B.A. as first class in the natural history tripos in December 1873. He then went to Naples to work in the new zoological station, where he especially investigated the early development of the sharks and rays. In October 1874 he was chosen natural science fellow of his college, and in the summer of 1875 he gave his first course of lectures. In October he began a course on animal morphology. His lectures excited intense interest and enthusiasm. His class increased rapidly in number, and he found it necessary to form two classes, an elementary and an advanced, and his laboratory had to be enlarged. He carried on at the same time independent researches, and made preparations for his great work. He took also a leading and energetic part in all college and university business. In 1877 he took his M.A. degree, in 1878 he was elected F.R.S., was placed on the council in 1881, and received a royal medal. In the same year he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow, was named one of the general secretaries of the British Association at York, and was appointed president of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Balfour was much more than a scientific discoverer: he was recognised as a man of universal power. His actual achievements seemed to some who knew him supernatural, but the force and charm of his personal character surpassed them. He had an eager relish for recreation, was a most genial companion and sympathising friend. His great work is the 'Elements of Comparative Embryology,' which appeared in 2 vols. in 1880-81. It was the first work of its kind, and marks an epoch in the progress of biology. In it are gathered up into one harmonious whole the facts and conclusions of his previous researches scattered through many papers, or set forth in earlier volumes, of which the most remarkable is the 'Monograph on the Development of the Elasmobranch Fishes.' In the summer of 1882 he visited the Alps, and there perished with his guide in the ascent or descent of one of the peaks forming the outworks of Mont Blanc, probably July 19. His remains were found and brought to England in August, and were interred at Whittingham. His scientific library was presented to the University of Cambridge.

Balfour, John Hutton, professor of botany, Edinburgh University, was born in 1808. He studied at Edinburgh, and graduated at the university M.A. and M.D. In 1841 he succeeded Sir William Hooker in the chair of botany at Glasgow, and four years later was appointed regius professor of botany at Edinburgh, and this post he held for more than thirty years. During the same period he was director of the Royal Botanic Garden, and dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the university. He was especially distinguished as a teacher, and by his eager interest in his special science and his warmly sympathetic nature he gained an immense influence over his pupils.

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He published various botanical manuals, and contributed the article 'Botany' to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (8th and 9th editions). Failing health compelled him to retire from the chair in 1877. He died February 11, 1884.

Bauer, Bruno, biblical critic and historical and political writer, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, in 1809. He was educated at the University of Berlin, and at the age of twenty-four graduated D.D. He became a tutor at Bonn, but in 1842 was forbidden to lecture on theology. He had already become a bold disciple of Hegel, and in biblical criticism a follower of Strauss. He settled at Berlin, and devoted himself to critical and historical studies, and the production of a series of works saturated with the spirit of remorseless negation, the *Geist der stets verneint*. He led a quiet, abstemious life in a cottage near Berlin. Among his works are a 'Critical Exposition of the Old Testament' (1838), 'Critique of the Gospel History of St. John' (1840), 'Critique of the Synoptical Gospels' (1841), 'The Jewish Question' (1843), 'Critique of the Gospels and History of their Origin' (1851), &c. He was author also of many works on political subjects, and in the last of these he drew a parallel between the 'romantic and socialistic imperialism' of Lord Beaconsfield and that of Prince Bismarck. In his later years he is said to have become a Conservative. Died at Berlin, April 1882.

Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of, prime minister of England, was the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, the well-known author, and was born in London, December 21, 1804. He was brought up in the faith of his Jewish ancestors until 1817, when he received Christian baptism. He was articled to a legal firm, but soon gave up the law and applied himself to literature. He started in life with a high estimate of his own powers, and with large expectations of a possible future of distinction in politics as well as in literature. He drew attention to himself by his first work, 'Vivian Grey,' which appeared in 1826. Its hero, to a large extent, represented the character, aims, and sentiments of the writer; and almost all the characters of the tale were distorted portraits of public persons of the day. It was soon followed by other tales—'The Voyage of Captain Popanilla' and 'The Young Duke' (1828-29). Before their publication he had visited Greece and Italy; and in 1830 he set out on extensive travels in the East. During his tour he wrote 'Alroy' and 'Contarini Fleming,' which were published in 1831. The next year, in the midst of the agitation about reform, Disraeli was a Radical candidate for the representation of High Wycombe, but was defeated. He failed a second time the same year. In 1833 he renewed his attempt in the borough of Marylebone, but was again unsuccessful. His Radicalism was by this time giving way, and in 1835 he appeared as Tory candidate, first for High

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Wycombe, and then for Taunton. But he failed on both occasions. At length he entered parliament as member for Maidstone in 1837. Meanwhile he had begun to fancy that he was to be the great poet of his age, and had published the first part of a poem, entitled 'The Revolutionary Épick,' of which no second part appeared till 1864, the world not accepting his self-estimate. In 1841 he was returned to parliament for Shrewsbury, and in 1847 for the county of Buckingham. This seat he held till he was raised to the peerage. Disraeli was an adherent of Sir Robert Peel's party; but when its leader became a free-trader, he followed the Conservatives who separated from him under the leadership of Lord George Bentinck. After the death of the latter, Disraeli became the recognised chief of that party in the House of Commons. In Lord Derby's three administrations (1852, 1858, and 1866) he held the office of chancellor of the exchequer. On the resignation of Lord Derby in February 1868, he was appointed first lord of the Treasury, but resigned at the close of the same year. Invited to take office again on the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in March 1873, he declined. After the general election early in 1874 he was again appointed prime minister, and he was also, from August 1876 to February 1878, lord president of the council. In August 1876 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Hughenden and Earl of Beaconsfield. The Eastern question was the most urgent public matter of the time, and his policy was boldly directed to check the ambitious pretensions of Russia, and to maintain for England the high position among the Great Powers which she seemed to be in danger of losing. This policy led to the assembling of the Congress of Berlin, and to the severe revision of the treaty of San Stefano. At this Congress, England was represented by the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, and it was the boast of the former on their return that they brought back 'peace with honour.' Lord Beaconsfield was then invested with the Order of the Garter. A little later in the same year (1878) he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, and was publicly entertained at the Mansion House, Lord Salisbury sharing in the honours. After the decisive victory of the Liberal party at the general election of April 1880, Lord Beaconsfield resigned office, and was succeeded by his great rival, Mr. Gladstone. He survived his retirement but a year. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote three novels, in which he set forth his political theories—'Coningsby, or The New Generation' (1844), 'Sybil, or The Two Nations' (1845), and 'Tancred, or The New Crusade' (1847). In 1852 appeared his 'Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck;' in 1870, 'Lothair;' and in 1880, 'Endymion.' He was author also of several other works. In 1839 Mr. Disraeli married the widow of Mr. Wynd-

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ham Lewis, M.P., and his wife was in 1868 raised to the peerage as Viscountess Beaconsfield. She died in December 1872, at the age of 83. The earl died in London, after an illness of several weeks, April 19, 1881. The honour of a public funeral, offered by the government, was declined by his executors, and his remains were interred by his own desire in the churchyard of Hughenden, beside those of his wife. Several biographies have already appeared (1884).

Benfey, Theodor, one of the greatest Sanscrit scholars of his age, was born of Jewish parents at Nörten, near Göttingen, in 1809. He studied first at the University of Göttingen, afterwards at Munich, Frankfurt, and Heidelberg; and in 1834 was appointed professor of Sanscrit and of comparative grammar at Göttingen. This post he held till his death. In 1861 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Inscriptions. Among his works are a 'Lexicon of Greek Roots;' a 'Complete Sanscrit Grammar' (1852), followed by a 'Shorter' and a 'Practical' grammar; a 'Sanskrit-English Dictionary' (1866), and a 'History of the Science of Language in Germany' (1869). He published translations of the 'Sāmaveda,' part of the 'Rigveda,' and the 'Panchatantra.' He was an enthusiastic worker in his chosen field, and devoted his last years to the collection of materials for a Vedic grammar. To Ersch and Gruber's great Encyclopædia Benfey contributed the important article 'Indien.' He died early in July 1881. His daughter was charged with the collection and editing of his scattered essays and papers.

Bentinck, Lord William Henry Cavendish, governor of Madras, and governor-general of India, was born September 14, 1774. He was the second surviving son of the third Duke of Portland; and entering the army in 1791, served in Flanders in 1793 as aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, obtained rapid promotion, entered parliament in 1796, and was in 1803 appointed governor of Madras. He was already an eager reformer; but one of the less important changes in the native army which he recommended proved very irritating, and led to the terrible mutiny of Sepoys and massacre of Europeans at Vellore (July 1806). This led to his recall in 1808. The next year he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Spain, afterwards joined the army and fought at Coruña. From 1810 to 1814 he was commander-in-chief of the British forces sent to the assistance of the king of Sicily, and established a British protectorate and a liberal constitution. He returned to England in 1814, and entered parliament as member for Nottingham. Later on he was sent ambassador to Rome. He had been promoted lieutenant-general in 1811, and colonel in 1813. At the same time he was nominated a K.B. He attained the full rank of general in 1825. In 1827 he was appointed governor-general of India. He introduced economical changes in the army, put an end to flogging among the

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Sepoys, and in December 1829 abolished the *suttee*, the custom of burning widows with the corpses of their husbands. This was the most important of his measures of reform. His policy was markedly favourable to the natives and to the freedom of the press. After annexing the territory of the rajah of Coorg (1834) his health began to fail, and in 1835 he returned home. He again entered parliament as member for Glasgow (1837). He married in 1803, and his wife survived him. Died at Paris, June 17, 1839.

Berkeley, the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge, sportsman and miscellaneous writer, was a younger son of the Earl of Berkeley, and was born in 1800. For some years he served in the army, and after his retirement sat in parliament as member for Western Gloucestershire from 1832 till 1847. A severe criticism of his novel 'Berkeley Castle' (1836), in 'Fraser's Magazine,' provoked him to assault the publisher. For this assault an action was brought against him, and he had to pay £100 damages. He afterwards fought a duel with Dr. Maginn, the writer of the critique. He wrote largely on sporting subjects, and published, among other works, 'The Upper Ten Thousand at Home and Abroad,' 'My Life and Recollections,' and 'The Habits and Treatment of Animals Practically Considered' (1874). He married in 1824, and left surviving him a son, heir-presumptive to the earldom of Berkeley. Died at Longfleet, Poole, February 23, 1881.

Bernays, Jakob, German classical philologist and archaeologist, was born of Jewish parents at Hamburg in 1824. After completing his education at the University of Bonn, he was appointed editor of the 'Rheinisches Museum.' He held a professorship at Breslau from 1853 to 1866, and next became professor of philology and chief librarian at the University of Bonn. This post he held till his death. Dr. Bernays was well versed in the English language and literature, and had many English friends. Among his numerous works, which are of high quality, are an edition of Lucretius (1852), 'Die Herakleithischen Briefe' (1869), 'Die Dialoge des Aristoteles' (1863), a Life of J. J. Scaliger (1855), and a work on the Chronicle of Sulpicius Severus (1861). He died at Bonn, May 27, 1881.

Bischoff, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm von, a distinguished German biologist, was born at Hanover in 1807. He was the son of a professor at Bonn, and was educated for the medical profession at the universities of Düsseldorf, Bonn, and Heidelberg. He graduated M.D. in 1832, obtained a post in a hospital at Berlin, and there making the acquaintance of Müller and Ehrenberg, began to devote himself to the special study, embryology, which proved the main labour of his life. His first paper on the subject was published in 1834. Two years later he was appointed professor extraordinary of anatomy at Heidelberg, and in 1843 ordinary professor. The same year he

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removed to Giessen, where he held the chair of physiology for about ten years. In 1854 he accepted the professorship of human anatomy and physiology at Munich, and this he held to within a few years of his death. He was author of several separate works and a large number of scientific memoirs, but these are of too technical a character for enumeration here. At Giessen he founded a physiological institute and an anatomical hall. In his last years he devoted himself entirely to scientific research. Died at Munich in December 1882.

Blanc, Auguste Alexandre Philippe Charles, a distinguished art critic, was born at Castres, in the department of Tarn, November 15, 1818. He was the younger brother of Louis Blanc (noticed below), and in early life aspired to become a painter. He was educated at the college of Rodez, and went thence with his brother to Paris in 1834. He entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, and at the same time studied engraving, and began to write on art for the 'Revue du Progrès.' He soon relinquished the practice of art for the pen, and became editor of a journal. After the revolution of February 1848 he was appointed to the post of director of the fine arts, but was deprived of it after the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon (Dec. 1851). In 1848 he fought a duel in defence of the reputation of his brother, then in exile, but no one was hurt. In 1859 he founded and undertook the editorship of the 'Gazette des Beaux-Arts.' After the fall of the Empire he was again appointed director of the fine arts, and held the post till the close of 1873. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1876, and about two years later was appointed to the chair, created for him, of aesthetics in the College of France. The principal works of Charles Blanc are the 'Histoire des Peintres de Toutes les Ecoles' (1849), begun by Armengand; 'L'Œuvre Complet de Rembrandt' (1859-64), both of which rank as classics; 'Grammaire des Arts du Dessin' (1867), which first appeared in his 'Gazette' in 1860, and is esteemed the foundation of scientific art criticism and the 'Grammaire de la Décoration Domestique' (1881). He was well known in England, and visited some of our art exhibitions, particularly the Art Treasures at Manchester (1857), of which he published an account. A strange incident occurred to him in 1839. While in the society of some friends one evening at a great distance from Paris, he suddenly exclaimed that he was struck, and then felt sure that something had happened to his brother Louis. Next day he heard by letter that Louis had been attacked and struck down in the street about that time. This incident suggested to Dumas the plot of his romance of 'The Corsican Brothers.' The Blancs were of Corsican origin. Died at Paris, from the effect of a surgical operation, January 17, 1882.

Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis, French republican politician and historian, was born at Madrid, October 29, 1811. He was the son of the inspector-general of finances in Spain

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under the government of Joseph Bonaparte, and his mother was a sister of the famous diplomatist Pozzo di Borgo. He was educated at the Lyceum of Rodez, in 1832 became a private tutor at Arras, and began to write for a political journal, and in 1834 settled at Paris. Here he was appointed first sub-editor, then editor of 'Le Bon Sens;' and, retiring in 1838, soon after established with his friends 'La Revue du Progrès.' In this journal he published a review of Louis Napoleon's 'Les Idées Napoléoniennes,' and a few days later a violent assault was made on him by a ruffian in the street. The criminal was never discovered. In 1840 appeared his work on the 'Organisation of Labour,' reprinted from his journal. This was soon followed by one of his most important historical works, the 'Histoire de Dix Ans, 1830-40.' At the revolution of 1848 Louis Blanc played a leading part, and was a member of the Provisional Government formed after the flight of Louis Philippe. To his influence was chiefly owing the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences. In May he was elected one of the representatives of Paris in the National Assembly. Here he procured the repeal of the law of perpetual exile passed against the Bonaparte family. In September charges previously made and disproved were brought against him by a powerful party, and a prosecution was threatened. This led to his leaving France and taking refuge in England, where he continued to reside till the fall of the Second Empire in 1870. He then returned to France, and was a member of the National Assembly, and afterwards a deputy to the Chamber. His greatest literary work is his 'Histoire de la Révolution Française,' in 12 vols., published between 1852 and 1862. His other works are 'Droit au Travail,' 'Dix Ans de l'Histoire d'Angleterre' (1861, &c.), and 'Questions d'Aujourd'hui et de Demain' (1874). Died at Cannes, December 6, 1882.

Blunt, John Henry, Church of England divine, theological and historical writer, was born at Chelsea in 1823. He was educated at University College, Durham, took holy orders, and held for some time a small vicarage near Oxford. Early in 1873 he was presented to the rectory of Beverstone in Gloucestershire. He was author of 'Directorium Pastorale' (1864), 'A Key to the Knowledge and Use of the Book of Common Prayer' (1868), which has passed through many editions; 'History of the Reformation of the Church of England' (1868); a 'Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology' (1870); a 'Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesiastical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought' (1874), and other works. Mr. Blunt was at one time a frequent contributor to reviews and magazines. Died in April 1884.

Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar, a distinguished German publicist and politician, was born at Zurich in 1808. He studied under Savigny at Berlin, and under Hasse and Niebuhr at Bonn; and in 1833 was appointed

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professor at the newly-founded university of his native city. There he became the leader of the Constitutional party, and made himself known by many important works on public law. In 1848 he accepted a professorship at Munich, and in 1861 removed to Heidelberg. He was one of the founders of the Protestant Union, and he represented the German emperor at the European conference at Brussels. Among his principal works are 'Allgemeines Staatsrecht,' 'Deutsches Privat-Recht,' 'Geschichte des Allgemeinen Staatsrecht und der Politik,' 'Das Moderne Völkerrecht,' &c. He died October 21, 1881.

Bohn, Henry George, bookseller and publisher, was born in London in 1796. He was the son of a bookseller, and the family was of German origin. In his youth he travelled on the Continent as book-buyer on his father's account, and in 1831 he began business in London for himself. He soon accumulated a very large stock of second-hand books, of which he published in 1841 his 'Guinea Catalogue' of nearly 2000 pages. His well-known 'Standard Library' was commenced about 1846, and procured for him the reputation of a pioneer of good literature at a low price. The project was started in rivalry with Mr. David Bogue's 'European Library,' which had been commenced a little earlier, and was soon discontinued. Later on Mr. Bohn began the publication of other libraries, known as the 'Classical,' 'Scientific,' 'Illustrated,' and 'Antiquarian.' Between 1864 and 1872 he sold his immense stock and his copyrights, and retired (1865) to Twickenham, without entirely dropping his business connections. He was author of 'The Origin and Progress of Printing' (1857), a 'Biography and Bibliography of Shakespeare' (1863), a 'Dictionary of Quotations' (1867), which reached a second edition, 'Handbook of Games,' and a 'Guide to the Knowledge of Pottery and Porcelain.' He edited a reissue of Lowndes's 'Bibliography' and Hurd's 'Works of Addison,' and prepared a glossary to Gordon's 'Pinetum.' He formed a large collection of old china, which was sold some years before his death for over £24,000. He had also a valuable collection of pictures. He was a fellow of several learned and scientific societies, especially of the Philobiblon Society. At the time of his death he was the senior among London publishers. He married in 1831, and left surviving his wife and two sons and a daughter. He died at Twickenham, August 22, 1884.

Bordeaux, Duc de. [Chambord, Comte de.]

Borrow, George, traveller and miscellaneous writer, was born at East Dereham, in Norfolk, in 1803. He was the son of an officer in the army, and acquired in his boyhood a fondness for travel and adventure. At Norwich he became acquainted with William Taylor, a well-known man of letters, and from intercourse with him derived a taste for literature. After a dreary struggle in London as

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publisher's hack, he made a walking tour through England, and afterwards in France, Germany, and the East. He had a great facility in acquiring languages, and in boyhood had become familiar with a gang of gypsies. In 1833 he became an agent of the Bible Society, first in Russia, and afterwards in Spain. Here he associated much with the gypsies; and after his return home published 'The Zincali; or, An Account of the Gypsies in Spain' (1841). This was followed in 1842 by his more famous work, 'The Bible in Spain.' Soon afterwards he made a tour in the south-east of Europe, studying the Romany dialects, and making copies of Romany songs. In 1850 appeared 'Lavengro,' esteemed by some his masterpiece. It is largely autobiographical; and the story is continued in 'The Romany Rye' (1857). His 'Wild Wales' appeared in 1862, and the 'Romano-Lavo-Lil,' a vocabulary of the gypsy language, in 1874. Borrow was an unusually tall and robust man, in character and manner original, independent, and eccentric. An ardent lover of nature, he excelled in graphic description, and his works are attractive both for their faithful racy transcript of life, and their simple yet polished phrase and style. After his marriage he settled at Oulton near Lowestoft, in Suffolk, and there he died, July 30, 1881.

Bray, Anna Eliza, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born on Christmas Day, 1790. She was the daughter of John Kempe, a descendant of an old Cornish family, showed early a turn for the stage, then for the fine arts, and studied painting under Thomas Stothard. In 1818 she married his son, Charles Alfred Stothard, and the same year accompanied him to Bayeux, where he made drawings of the famous tapestry for the Society of Antiquaries. They then made a tour in Normandy and Brittany, and of this she published an account in a series of lively letters. In 1820 they visited Flanders; and in the next year she was left a widow, and soon after childless by the death of her only child, born after her husband's death. Assisted by her brother, she completed the work on the 'Monumental Effigies of Great Britain,' which her husband had begun. The 'Memoirs' of her husband, which appeared in 1823, were highly praised, and procured her the friendship of Southey. Not long after she became the wife of Edward A. Bray, vicar of Tavistock, and in Devonshire legends and relics she found suggestions and materials for many a novel. Her first tales, however, were historical romances, 'De Foix,' 'The White Hoods,' 'The Protestant,' and 'The Talba, or The Moor of Portugal.' In 1836 appeared her charming descriptive work, suggested by Southey, entitled 'The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy.' More tales followed, and in 1851 she gave the world a good art biography in the 'Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.,' her father-in-law. Left a widow a second time in 1857, she made London her home, and continued

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her literary activity for many years. Her letters to Southey were separately published, and a new edition appeared in 1879. Mrs. Bray died in London, in her ninety-third year, January 21, 1883. She bequeathed to the British Museum her husband's original drawings for the 'Monumental Effigies of Great Britain.' Her 'Autobiography,' edited by J. A. Kempe, her great-nephew, appeared in 1884, and at the same time a new edition of her novels.

Broca, Pierre Paul, a famous French anthropologist, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, in the Gironde, June 28, 1824. Intended at first for the military profession, circumstances induced him to study medicine, instead of entering the Polytechnic School. He obtained the degree of M.D. in 1849, was received *agrégé* in 1853, and was chosen member of the Academy of Medicine in 1866. He devoted himself specially to surgical science, and gave unmistakable proofs of his rare ability by his work in the hospitals, his private lectures, and his scientific papers. In 1859 he became the founder of the French Society of Anthropology, and discharged the duties of general secretary from that time till his death. He contributed largely to the 'Review' and 'Bulletins,' established its laboratory, and founded its schools. Among his works are 'Des Aneurismes et de leur Traitement' (1856), 'Traité des Tumeurs' (1865-69), 'Etudes sur les Animaux resuscitants' (1860), 'Recherches sur l'Hybridité' (1860). He distinguished himself greatly by his invention of many new craniometric and anthropometric instruments; among these the craniograph, the goniometer, the stereograph, &c. He was author of 'General Instructions for Anthropological Researches and Observations,' which were widely circulated and had an immense influence. During his last years he was engaged in the study of cerebral morphology. In 1879 he was promoted officer of the Legion of Honour, and in January 1880 he was elected senator for life. Died suddenly at Paris, July 8, 1880.

Brown, James Baldwin, an eminent Congregational minister, was born in London in 1820. The eldest son of a barrister, he was intended for his father's profession; and after taking in 1838 his degree of B.A. at London University, he studied the law at the Middle Temple. But his course was changed by a powerful religious impulse, to which he yielded as to a divine call, to preach the gospel of Christ. He therefore abandoned the law and the prospects of worldly advancement which it offered, and became a student of theology at Highbury College. In 1843 he accepted the pastorate of an Independent church at Derby; and two years later removed to London, becoming the minister of Claylands Chapel, Clapham Road. He remained the pastor of the same congregation till his death, a new chapel, however, being built for him at Brixton in 1870. He was one of the earliest among Dissenting divines to feel the force of the new thought and life which have so deeply and

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irresistibly affected existing creeds and institutions. Nevertheless he found a *modus vivendi* with the system and circumstances in which he was placed, and to which he was bound by strong social ties. One of the earliest addresses which made him known to the public was 'The Young Ministry,' published in 1847. As a fearless lover of freedom and of truth, he was for a time looked on with suspicion and dislike by those to whom custom and conventionalism are divine. But this he outlived, and in 1878 he was even appointed chairman of the Congregational Union. He was a man of high culture, a born orator, an earnest, direct, and impressive preacher, and by those who came within reach of his personal influence was held in the highest esteem and intensely beloved. Among his published works are 'The Divine Life in Man,' 'Studies of First Principles,' 'The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage,' 'The Christian Policy of Life,' 'The Home Life in the Light of the Divine Idea,' 'The Higher Life,' and 'The Home in its Relation to Man and to Society.' Failing strength had compelled him to give up active work more than a year before his death. He married in early manhood a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leifchild. He died suddenly at Coombe, Surrey, June 23, 1884.

Brown, Rawdon, historical scholar, was born about 1803. He made the investigation of Italian history, especially in connection with English history, the business of his life. For the purpose of this study he made Venice his home. As early as 1837 he published a work on the life and writings of the historian Marino Sanuto, in which he pointed out the value of his voluminous diaries, neglected and left unpublished. (See SANUTO.) This was followed by several other publications, amongst which were a translation of 'The Despatches of Sebastian Giustiniano at the Court of Henry VIII.,' and an abridgment of 'The Diaries and Despatches of the Venetian Embassy to the Court of James I.' In 1862 he undertook to edit, for the Master of the Rolls Series, the 'Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives of Venice and Northern Italy.' The labour was enormous, the Venetian collection alone comprising, it is said, twelve million volumes and bundles of papers. To this task he devoted the last twenty years of his life. Five volumes and two parts of the sixth volume were issued in his lifetime. He contributed to the Public Record Office more than 120 volumes of transcripts, of great value to historical students. Died at Venice, August 25, 1883.

Browne, Hablôt Knight, a celebrated caricaturist and illustrator of books, long well known as 'Phiz,' was born in 1815. The family was of French origin, their name Brunet being translated into Brown. 'Hablôt' was the name of a suitor to one of the artist's sisters. He began very early to show great skill in drawing caricatures, and was only twenty-one years of age when he was engaged

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as illustrator of the 'Pickwick Papers.' His success led to his engagement in the same capacity on 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' 'David Copperfield,' and other works of Dickens. He also contributed illustrations to some of the works of Lever, Ainsworth, Trollope, and Scott, and comic designs to various serials. He exhibited two cartoons at Westminster Hall in 1843, and figure pictures at the British Institution and the Society of British Artists. He was a very shy man, and avoided society, but nevertheless was of a most genial and cheerful disposition. He was no lover of money, and had so little aptitude for business, that he did not care to raise his prices when he became famous. In 1867 he had a dangerous illness and a paralytic seizure, which left him almost impotent for the rest of his life. Died at Hove, Brighton, July 8, 1882. In 1884 appeared his 'Life and Labours,' by D. C. Thomson, with 130 illustrations selected from his drawings.

Buckland, Francis Trevelyan (Frank), naturalist, was the eldest son of the eminent geologist, Dr. Buckland, and was born in 1826. Educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, he chose the medical profession, served as house-surgeon to St. George's Hospital, and then as assistant-surgeon in the 2d Life Guards. In 1863 he retired, and thenceforth devoted himself to scientific and literary work. In 1867 he was appointed inspector of English salmon-fisheries, and in 1870 special commissioner for the salmon-fisheries of Scotland. He made his own the subject of fish-culture, and became an authority on all matters connected with it. At his own expense he formed a fishery museum at South Kensington. As a writer he made himself known by his 'Curiosities of Natural History,' of which four series appeared; a 'Familiar History of British Fishes' (1873), and the 'Log-Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist' (1876). He projected and edited the periodical 'Land and Water,' contributed largely to periodical literature, edited his father's Bridgewater Treatise, and in 1876 published a fine edition of White's 'Natural History of Selborne.' Among other miscellaneous services, we owe to Frank Buckland the discovery of the remains of John Hunter, the famous surgeon, which were reinterred in Westminster Abbey. He died in London, December 19, 1880.

Burges, William, architect and archæologist, was born in London in 1827. He was the son of an engineer, was educated at King's College, London, and studied architecture under Dr. Blore and Sir D. Wyatt. He afterwards made several Continental tours. Although his name was comparatively little known to the public, his designs in various competitions won him a general reputation among artists. He rebuilt Cork Cathedral, prepared designs for Trinity College, Hartford, U.S., restored Waltham Abbey Church, and built the churches of Studley Royal and Skel-

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ton in Yorkshire. He prepared a scheme for the interior decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was one of the selected competitors for the design of the new Law Courts. In his later years he was engaged in extensive works at Cardiff Castle, including the erection of a stately tower. Mr. Burges was author of several architectural works, and of numerous essays on archæology. In January 1881 he was elected A.R.A., and he died at Kensington, April 20 of the same year.

Burnell, Arthur Coke, a distinguished Orientalist, was born at St. Briavel's in Gloucestershire in 1840. He early showed a remarkable capacity for the acquisition of languages, and began to study Chinese while still a boy. At the age of seventeen he went to King's College, London, and during his student life associated much with George Borrow, a great linguist, and was advised by the Danish scholar Dr. Fausbøll to take up the study of Sanscrit. In 1860, after studying for a year under Prof. Goldstickler, he obtained an appointment in the Indian Civil Service, and sailed for Madras. He eagerly availed himself of his new position for advancing in his favourite researches, and collecting rare Sanscrit manuscripts or copies of them. He published several works on Hindu law, and undertook the preparation of more extensive works of the same class. He drew attention to the abundance and peculiarities of Vedic literature in the South of India; and published a 'Classified Index to the Sanscrit MSS. in the Palace at Tanjore' (1880). These MSS. were 12,000 in number, and were most of them written on palm-leaf and in diverse characters. Among his other works are one on South Indian palæography (1874), another on the early history of Sanscrit grammar (1875), and editions, with prefaces, of various Sanscrit MSS. He projected a great treatise on the religions and philosophies of the South of India, and undertook, in conjunction with Colonel Yule, an Anglo-Indian Glossary. He collected an immense library, and in 1870 presented his Sanscrit MSS. to the Indian Office. Illness compelled him finally to quit India in 1880, and after his return to Europe he spent some time at San Remo. He died, unmarried, at West Stratton, Hampshire, October 12, 1882. With all his solid learning, and the honours conferred on him by academies and learned societies, Dr. Burnell was singularly modest and unpretending, and he was always ready to be helpful to others to the utmost of his power. [See 'Athenæum,' Oct. 28, 1882.]

Burton, John Hill, Scottish historian and miscellaneous writer, was the son of an officer in the army, and was born at Aberdeen, August 22, 1809. He completed his education and graduated M.A. at Marischal College, chose the law as his profession, and in 1831 was admitted to the Scottish bar. He, nevertheless, devoted himself far more to literary than to legal work. He took part in 1842 in editing the works of Jeremy Bentham, wrote

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an introduction to the study of them, and published a volume of 'Select Extracts.' In 1846 appeared his 'Life and Correspondence of David Hume.' This was followed by the 'Lives of Lord Lovat and Duncan Forbes of Culloden;' 'Narratives of Criminal Trials in Scotland,' and a 'History of Scotland' from 1689 to 1748, besides other works. He was appointed in 1854 secretary to the Scottish Prison Board, and among the latter duties of this office was the collection of the 'Judicial Statistics of Scotland.' Among his lighter and more entertaining works, 'The Scot Abroad' and 'The Book-hunter' are noteworthy. Of the latter a costly edition has been published since his death. Mr. Burton's great work is the 'History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688,' which appeared between 1867 and 1870. His latest work was a 'History of the Reign of Queen Anne.' In his later years he held the office of historiographer-royal for Scotland. He died at Morton House, Lothianburn, August 10, 1881. A memoir of his life by his wife will be found prefixed to the posthumous edition of 'The Book-hunter.'

Busk, Hans, 'founder of England's volunteer army,' was born in Radnorshire, South Wales, in 1815. After studying at King's College, London, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and there took his degree of B.A. in 1839, and that of M.A. five years later. Having adopted the law as his profession, he studied at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1841. He will be remembered as the earliest promoter of the rifle volunteer movement. As early as 1837, while still an undergraduate, he earnestly pressed upon the government the formation of rifle clubs as a first step towards the organisation of a defensive volunteer army. The project not being approved, he formed a rifle club in the university, and thenceforth devoted himself zealously to the promotion of his object. He lectured, wrote books, and gave advice and assistance whenever required, and at length had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with success, and England in possession of an army of rifle volunteers. Among his works are 'The Rifle, and How to Use It,' 'Volunteers, and How to Drill Them,' 'The Navies of the World,' &c. He started, and for some time edited the 'New Quarterly Review.' He received from Cambridge University the degree of LL.D., and from Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1869 a testimonial raised by public subscription in acknowledgment of his services was offered to him, but he declined a personal reward. With the sum subscribed he purchased a lifeboat, and stationed it at Ryde. Later on he presented a lifeboat to the Seamen's Orphan Home at Brixham. He entered the long-established rifle corps known as the Victoria Rifles in 1858, and two years later was promoted captain. He died in London, March 11, 1882.

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Carlyle, Thomas, moralist and historian, one of the most original and powerful English writers of the nineteenth century, was born at the village of Ecclefechan, in Dumfriesshire, December 4, 1795. He was the eldest son of James Carlyle, a stone-mason, afterwards a farmer, a man of great intelligence, uprightness, and energy. His mother likewise was a woman of superior mind and great force of character. Both father and mother were sincerely religious persons after the Puritan type. Their son received his early education at the parish school and at the burgh school of Annan; and at the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh. At Annan he made the acquaintance of Edward Irving, and they became life-long friends. Intended for the ministry of the Kirk, Carlyle remained at the university about seven years, leading a lonely life, absorbed in reading, and making few friends. As time passed on, doubt on the greatest subjects took possession of his mind, and led him to the conclusion that he could not enter the Church. He therefore adopted the calling of a teacher of mathematics, first at Annan, then at Kirkcaldy in Fifeshire, where Irving was also engaged in teaching. In 1819 he gave up school-keeping, and resolving to devote himself to literature, settled at Edinburgh. His first exercises in authorship were some biographical articles for Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopedia,' and literary notices for the new 'Edinburgh Review.' At Brewster's suggestion he translated Legendre's 'Geometry,' and prefixed to the translation an 'Essay on Proportion.' It was at this period that he was engaged as tutor to Charles Buller. He was at the same time studying German, and he wrote an article on 'Faust' for the 'Edinburgh,' and made his translation of 'Wilhelm Meister.' In 1823 his 'Life of Schiller' began to appear in the 'London Magazine.' In 1827 Carlyle married Jane Welsh, the only child of a surgeon at Haddington, a highly-gifted and well-educated woman. She was a lineal descendant of John Knox. For some years they lived at the lonely farm of Craigenputtock, the wife's estate. It was here that, amongst other memorable things, Carlyle wrote 'Sartor Resartus,' a book so original both in matter and form that publishers were afraid of having anything to do with it. At length it appeared by instalments in 'Fraser's Magazine' (1833). In the following year Carlyle removed to London, and took up his abode in a small house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, which was his home for the rest of his life. In the early years of his London life he delivered several courses of lectures, the most noteworthy being those on 'Heroes and Hero-Worship.' In

1837 appeared his 'French Revolution,' the first work to which he put his name. It was difficult to find a publisher for it, and when published there were but few to discern at first its worth and charm. The manuscript of the first volume was lent to a friend, J. S. Mill, and having been lost, the whole was rapidly rewritten. Next appeared 'Chartism,' 'Past and Present,' and the 'Essays,' the latter for the most part reprints from reviews and periodicals. In 1845 was published Carlyle's great work, the 'Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell,' the effect of which was to revolutionise the general estimate of the man and his work. This was followed by the 'Latter-Day Pamphlets' (1850), the 'Life of John Sterling' (1851), and the voluminous 'Life of Frederick the Great' (1858 to 1865). In 1865 Carlyle was elected rector of Edinburgh University, and he delivered in April 1866 his inaugural address. During his absence on this occasion his wife died very suddenly. To know Carlyle thoroughly it was necessary to hear him talk. 'His talk,' says the 'Times,' 'was in many respects like his writings, equally picturesque, vehement, lit up with wayward flashes of humour, abounding in songlike refrains, . . . and set off by his homely Scotch accent, rugged, peasant-like, as the day when he first quitted Nithsdale.' Carlyle's influence was mainly a religious influence. Before all things he was preacher and prophet; and without founding a school or a system of doctrine, he kindled or strengthened faith in men, inspired courage, and impelled men to labour and to fight 'as seeing Him who is invisible.' And he set them the example of a manful, honest, and heroic life. He died at Chelsea after a long, slow decline, without organic disease, February 5, 1881. His remains were interred at his native village, Ecclefechan. Since his death have appeared, under the editorship of Mr. J. A. Froude, his 'Reminiscences,' the 'Letters of Mrs. Carlyle,' and his own 'Life and Letters' in 4 vols.

Cayley, Charles Bagot, linguist and translator, was born in 1823. He was the son of a Russian merchant, and younger brother of the distinguished mathematician, and was educated at King's College, London, where he studied Italian under Gabriele Rossetti. His chief work is his translation of Dante in the metre (*terza rima*) of the original. It was published in four volumes, the fourth consisting of notes (1855). Among his other metrical translations are Homer's 'Iliad,' the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus, Petrarch's 'Canzoniere,' and 'The Psalms.' He was author also of a volume of poems entitled 'Psyche's Inter-

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ludes.' Mr. Cayley led the life of a scholar, simple, unworldly, and enthusiastic, and was highly esteemed by a small circle of intimate friends. Died suddenly in London, December 6, 1883.

Challis, James, mathematician and astronomer, was born at Braintree, Essex, in 1803. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1825 he took his degree of B.A. as senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. In October of the following year he was chosen fellow of Trinity, but soon after married, and thus vacated his fellowship. Ordained priest in 1830, he held for five years a rectory in Cambridgeshire; and in 1836 he was called to the Plumian professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. He became at the same time director of the Observatory. He discharged the duties of the professorship till 1880, when, in consequence of age and infirmities, he found it necessary to appoint a deputy. He took an important part in the discovery of the planet Neptune (1846), and published a voluminous series of astronomical observations. He resigned the directorship of the Observatory in 1861, but continued to reside at Cambridge; and in 1870 was a second time chosen fellow of his college. Professor Challis was a F.R.S., F.R.A.S., and honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh University. Among his numerous works are 'Creation in Plan and in Progress' (1861), 'Principles of Mathematics and Physics' (1869), and an 'Essay on the Mathematical Principles of Physics' (1873). He published also an annotated translation of the Epistle to the Romans (1872). Died at Cambridge, December 6, 1882.

Chambers, William, publisher and miscellaneous writer, was born at Peebles in 1800. He was thus by two years elder brother of Robert Chambers, and senior partner in the great publishing house at Edinburgh. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a bookseller at Edinburgh, and at nineteen began business on his own account with a stall. He soon taught himself the art of printing, and became printer as well as bookseller. In 1830 he appeared as an author, publishing his 'Book of Scotland.' Two years later he projected the 'Edinburgh Journal,' to meet the want of a cheap periodical supplying good and useful literature for the masses. This was immediately successful, and, after more than half a century, still holds its ground. The two brothers now entered into partnership, and step by step the business advanced to its great position. Of the principal enterprises of the firm mention is made in the memoir of Robert Chambers in the Dictionary. William Chambers was author of a 'Tour in Holland and the Low Countries' (1839); 'Things as they are in America,' impressions of a tour made in the United States in 1853; 'History of Peeblesshire' (1864), an admirable 'Memoir of Robert Chambers' (1872), and other works. To his native town he gave in

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1859 a reading-room, with a good library, lecture-hall, museum, and fine-arts gallery. He was twice elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and during his term of office he caused improvements to be made in the city, with important sanitary results, and undertook the restoration of St. Giles cathedral at his own expense. In 1872 he was made LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh. A few days before his death he accepted the offer of a baronetcy from the Queen, but he died before the patent had arrived. Died at Edinburgh, May 20, 1883.

Chambord, Comte de. Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux and Comte de Chambord, was born at Paris, September 29, 1820. He was the son of the Duke and Duchess of Berri, his father being Charles Ferdinand de Bourbon, second son of Charles X. of France, and his mother, the Princess Caroline Louise, daughter of Ferdinand I., king of the two Sicilies. He was a posthumous child, born seven months after the assassination of the duke, his father, and became the head of the elder branch of the Bourbons and legitimate heir to the throne of France. He was called 'the child of miracle,' and was baptized with water of the Jordan, brought for the purpose by Châteaubriand. At the revolution of July 1830 his mother displayed great courage in his behalf, and offered, with her son, to lead the troops against the revolutionists. Charles X. was willing to abdicate in favour of his young grandson, and even proclaimed him as Henri V. before the troops. But the time was past for change of that kind, and the king, with the duchess and her son, fled from France, and took refuge for a time at Holyrood. From that time, with brief exception, the last of the elder Bourbons led the life of an exile. He took the title by which he was generally known from the old château of Chambord, which was bought for him by public subscription. While staying in London in 1843 he claimed the crown of France, and was acknowledged as Henri V. by some legitimists, among them the famous writer Châteaubriand and the great advocate Berryer. In 1846 he married the eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena. His name was from time to time brought before the public as author of manifestoes and proclamations, and in connection with occasional rumours of union and compacts between the rival elder and younger houses of Bourbon. He steadfastly adhered to the old ideas of kingship by divine right, and of the temporal power of the pope, and in general to all the antiquated nonsense and impracticabilities symbolised by 'the white flag of Henri IV.' He spent the latter part of his life at Frohsdorf, and there, just before his death, he acknowledged the Comte de Paris the successor to his claims. He died at Frohsdorf, August 24, 1883.

Chanzy, Antoine Eugène Alfred, a distinguished French general and diplomatist, was born at Nouart, in the department of Ardennes, in 1823. He was the son of a

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soldier of the First Empire, and in 1841 entered the military school of Saint-Cyr. He was promoted captain in 1851, served in Algeria, in Italy, and in Syria, took part in the occupation of Rome (1864), and was again sent to Algeria when the great insurrection broke out. He became brigadier-general in 1868; and after the formation of the government of national defence he was promoted general of division. He took a prominent part in the operations of the army of the Loire, but was ultimately defeated by the Germans in several battles. Early in 1871 he was elected member of the National Assembly, in which he joined the party of the left centre. He strongly urged the continuance of the war. In 1873 he was appointed governor-general of Algeria; in 1875 he was elected senator. His friends, without his consent, proposed him in 1879 as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic, but the attempt failed. Soon after he was appointed ambassador to the court of Russia. He was a member of the Legion of Honour from 1852, and attained the dignity of Grand Cross in 1878. He was author of a work entitled '*La Deuxième Armée de la Loire*' (1871), which passed through four editions. He died at Châlons, January 5, 1883.

Chenery, Thomas, Orientalist, editor of the '*Times*,' was born in the island of Barbadoes in 1826. At an early age he was sent to England to be educated; and after the usual course of study at Eton College, passed to Caius College, Cambridge. He took his degree in 1853, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and soon afterwards was appointed correspondent of the '*Times*' at Constantinople. Here he remained for some years, gaining much experience of public affairs and making many friends. During the Crimean war he was on one occasion sent to the front to relieve the special correspondent, Dr. W. H. Russell. During this period he first felt attracted to Oriental studies, which he thenceforth pursued with enthusiastic devotion. Among his friends was the great philologist, the late Lord Strangford. On his return to England at the close of the war he joined the staff of the '*Times*,' contributing leading articles, reviews, and other papers. He continued his favourite studies, and, having published in 1867 a translation, with learned annotations, of the Arabic work entitled '*The Assemblies of Al-Hariri*,' he was in the following year appointed the Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic at Oxford, and was incorporated in the university as a member of Christ Church. After being connected with the '*Times*' for twenty-four years, he was appointed editor on the retirement of Mr. Delane in 1877. He devoted himself with earnestness to his new task, but the severe strain of responsibility and incessant application was too much for him, and soon began to tell on his health. His Oriental studies were, of course, to a great extent in abeyance; but he joined the company for the revision of the Old Testa-

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ment, became secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, and attended the International Congresses of Orientalists. His mastery of Hebrew had been shown by his edition of the '*Machberoth Ithiel*,' to which he wrote an introduction in Hebrew. This appeared in 1872. After a short illness he died in London, February 11, 1884.

Christison, Sir Robert, Baronet, physician and toxicologist, was born, one of twins, at Edinburgh in 1797. He was a son of the professor of Latin at the university, and was educated at the High School and the university of his native city. He took his degree of M.D. in 1819, was for two years and a half resident-assistant in the Royal Infirmary, and afterwards continued his studies in London and at Paris. At Paris he attended, among other courses, the lectures of Orfila, the famous toxicologist. During his absence from Scotland he was elected, at the age of twenty-five, professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh; and he applied himself energetically to the task of systematising the subject of his teaching, no text-book or treatise then existing in the English language. In 1829 he published his '*Treatise on Poisons*,' which became the standard authority, and passed through four editions. The author was thenceforth constantly sought after for advice and evidence in the courts of law. In 1832 he was called to the chair of *materia medica*, and this he occupied till 1877. He was professor in the university altogether for fifty-five years. He excelled as a teacher, and won genuine respect from his class, which was the best-disciplined in the university. In 1842 appeared his '*Dispensatory*,' which passed through several editions, and long ranked as a standard work. He contributed the articles '*Poison*' and '*Orfila*' to the '*Encyclopædia Britannica*.' As a member of the *Senatus Academicus* he contributed much to the better administration of the affairs and financial arrangements of the university. He was the crown member of the Medical Council for Scotland, and took part in the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia. In politics and in his profession he was strongly conservative. He was opposed to the establishment of one examining authority instead of the many existing bodies, and likewise to the admission of women to the university classes and privileges. Abundant honours fell to his lot. He was physician to the Queen in Scotland, was twice president of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, president of the Royal Society of Scotland, LL.D. of Edinburgh, and D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1871 he was created a baronet. He was a man of remarkably fine physique, famous as an athlete, and an accomplished musician and singer. In the year before his death he made the ascent of Ben Nevis. In consequence of a severe illness, he retired from his chair in 1877. He died at Edinburgh, January 23, 1882.

Cloquet, Germain Jules, Baron, French anatomist and surgeon, was born at

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Paris in 1790. He took his degree there in 1817, and was called in 1831 to the chair of surgical pathology at the Academy of Medicine, of which he had been a member for ten years. He was made chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1847, and rose to be commander in 1860. In 1855 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. His great work was the '*Anatomie de l'Homme*,' in 3 vols. fol. (1821-31), which for a long time ranked as the highest authority on the subject. He published also several other important works. He was a skilful operator, and invented various surgical instruments, besides suggesting improvements in those previously in use. He died at Paris, February 23, 1883.

Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund, Bart., lord chief-justice of England, was born December 24, 1802. He was of a family many of whose members had in generations past done distinguished service to the state. He completed his education at Cambridge University, entering Trinity Hall in 1822, and taking his degree of LL.B. in 1829. He had been admitted student at the Middle Temple in 1825, and was called to the bar early in 1829. The same year he was chosen fellow of his college. He soon acquired a large practice on the Western Circuit; was a member of the Municipal Corporations Commission (1834), became recorder of Bristol, and was made queen's counsel in 1841. In 1847 he entered parliament as Liberal member for Southampton, and he retained this seat till he was raised to the bench. He won a high reputation as an orator by the great speech which he made in the House of Commons in defence of the policy of Lord Palmerston in the case of Don Pacifico (1850). It secured a sufficient majority to save the ministry. The same year he was appointed solicitor-general and knighted. In 1851 he was made attorney-general, and in 1856 was raised to the bench as chief-justice of the Common Pleas. Two years later he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of an uncle, the Dean of York. In June 1859 he became lord chief-justice of England. While at the bar, Sir A. Cockburn was engaged for the defence in the famous case of *Achilli v. Newman*, and he conducted the prosecution of Palmer in the Rugeley poisoning case. Among the important trials at which he presided as judge were those of the Ryves case, the prosecution growing out of the Gordon court-martial in Jamaica, the case of *Saurin v. Starr*, and the Tichborne case. He served on various important commissions, and in 1872 was appointed arbitrator for Great Britain at the Geneva Conference on the Alabama claims. He was personally very popular and much beloved. His charges to juries were masterpieces of rhetoric, and his judgments of lucid exposition. He died very suddenly in London, November 20, 1880.

Cole, Sir Henry, was born at Bath in 1808. He was educated at the Blue Coat School, London, and at the age of fifteen ob-

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tained a post in the Public Record Office, in which, by his intelligence, energy, and industry, he gradually rose and became assistant-keeper. He contributed by his suggestions to reforms in the keeping and cataloguing of the records, became editor of several serials and contributor to reviews. He was the first to introduce a greatly superior class of guide-books, with illustrations, to public collections, including the National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, Hampton Court, &c. These were published under the assumed name of '*Felix Summerly*.' In 1840 he gained one of the four prizes offered by the Treasury for suggestions for developing the penny postage system. For more than thirty years he was known to the public as an energetic promoter of exhibitions. Of these the greatest was the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park of 1851. He was a member of the executive committee, and in recognition of his important services he was created a C.B. (civil division). He had the chief hand in organising the Department of Science and Art, and from 1860 undertook the duties of general superintendent. He resigned his public offices in 1873, and two years later was promoted K.C.B. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour. He died in London, April 18, 1882. In 1884 appeared his autobiography, entitled '*Fifty Years of Public Life*.'

Colenso, John William, first bishop of Natal, biblical critic, theologian, and mathematician, was born at St. Austell, in Cornwall, January 24, 1814. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1836, and was chosen fellow of his college. For several years he was mathematical master at Harrow school, and afterwards private tutor at Cambridge. He held a rectory in Norfolk for seven or eight years, and in 1853 was appointed bishop of Natal. Up to that time his name was chiefly known by his elementary mathematical works, including the '*Elements of Algebra*' (1841), '*Arithmetic*' (1843), '*Plane Trigonometry*' (1851), and '*Geometrical Problems*' (1846). These works had a very large sale, passing in various forms through many editions. In 1853 he published a volume of '*Village Sermons*,' and in these the keen eyes of orthodoxy detected unsound or even heretical tendencies, and violent opposition was consequently made to his appointment as bishop. He entered upon his novel sphere with rare fervour and energy, giving promise of noble devotion and labour. He set himself to the study of the Zulu tongue, and to the preparation of elementary books in that tongue; among these were a grammar, a dictionary, and a translation of the New Testament. In 1862 Dr. Colenso shocked and alarmed the 'religious world' by publishing '*The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined*,' Part I., in which he plainly raised the question of the historical credibility and Mosaic authorship of the so-called '*Books of Moses*.' The next three parts appeared in 1863, and the fifth

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part in 1865. Differences had previously arisen between Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown, and Dr. Colenso; and before the close of 1863 a charge of heresy was brought against the latter. The bishop of Capetown claimed metropolitan jurisdiction over the bishop of Natal; and after the trial, which took place at Capetown in November, the bishop of Natal was deposed. His protest against the decree as illegal was disregarded, and he appealed to the Privy Council. The result was that in March 1865 decision was given that the bishop of Capetown had no such jurisdiction as he claimed, and that the judgment against Dr. Colenso was therefore null and void. Meanwhile the matter had been discussed in Convocation, and in 1864 the obnoxious book was condemned by both houses. The bishop returned to Zululand; and although further attempts were made against him, they were futile. A rival bishop of Pietermaritzburg was, however, set up by Dr. Gray. In 1874 Dr. Colenso visited England on business connected with the Church, and during his stay was inhibited from preaching in the dioceses of Lincoln, London, and Oxford. In addition to the works already named, he published 'Ten Weeks in Natal' (1855), a 'Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the Question of the Proper Treatment of Cases of Polygamy as found Existing in Converts from Heathenism' (1862), annotated translations of a Dutch work entitled 'The Worship of Baalim in Israel' (1865), and of Kuenen's 'Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined' (1865), and several volumes of sermons. Dr. Colenso took the warmest interest in the Zulu people, denounced the war against them, and made a voyage to England on purpose to plead the cause of the chief Langalabalele. Died in South Africa, June 20, 1883.

Collier, John Payne, an eminent bibliographer, editor and commentator on Shakespeare, was born in London in 1789. He was the son of a man of letters, who traced his descent to Jeremy Collier, the divine and Church historian. He was brought up to the law, and studied at the Middle Temple; but he soon turned aside into the paths of literature. His earliest engagement was as a reporter and reviewer on the staff of the 'Morning Chronicle,' and his contributions led to his introduction to some of the principal politicians of the day. His attention was early attracted to the then neglected literature of the Elizabethan era, and thus the course of his life-long studies was determined. Later on, when he had made a considerable reputation, he was appointed librarian to the Duke of Devonshire. He became treasurer of the Camden Society, director of the Shakespeare Society, vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and secretary to the Royal Commission on the management of the British Museum. Among his works are 'The Poetical Decameron' (1820), a series of dialogues on the old dramatists; an edition of 'Dodsley's Old Plays,' with inter-

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esting additions (1825); the 'History of English Dramatic Poetry in the Time of Shakespeare' (1831); 'A Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue,' prized by lovers of old English books; 'New Facts regarding the Life and Works of Shakespeare,' in 3 small vols. (1835, 1836, and 1839); an edition of Shakespeare in 1844, and a new edition in 1853; 'Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays, from Early Manuscript Corrections in a copy of the folio of 1632' (1852), over which much warm controversy arose; a 'Life of Shakespeare,' the fruit of twenty years' researches (1844); and a 'Bibliographical Account of Rare Books' (1865). He edited many works for the Camden and Shakespeare Societies, and during the last years of his life busied himself with reprints of scarce productions of our early poets and pamphleteers. He was in receipt of a pension of £100 on the Civil List. Died at Maidenhead, September 17, 1883.

Conscience, Hendrik, a Flemish novelist, one of the revivers of the Flemish language and literature, was born December 3, 1812. He was a native of Antwerp, and in that city he spent almost the whole of his life. His father was a Frenchman connected with the shipping trade, and his mother was a Fleming of Antwerp. He early gave proof of a taste for reading, and even began to write tales; but this tendency was checked as much as possible by his parents. While still a boy he had to work for his living, and disliking the task of a clerk in an office, he became a teacher. At the Revolution of 1830 he gave up teaching, and served in the Belgian army for some years, attaining the rank of sergeant-major. During this period he wrote many stirring patriotic songs, and thus made himself a favourite among his comrades. Returning to his home in 1837, he could not long remain there, a stepmother making it unhappy for him. He then supported himself for some time by gardening. He had at first written in French, but association with a number of young men passionately fond of everything Flemish awoke in him an enthusiasm of the same kind; and from that time his task in life was the production of historical romances on Flemish subjects and novels of modern Flemish life. His first work, 'In the Year of Miracles,' appeared in 1837. Next came 'Fantasy,' a variety of pieces in prose and verse; and in 1838 'The Lion of Flanders,' one of his most admired works. This established his reputation, and brought him honours and emoluments. He filled successively several official posts, and in 1868 a small pension was given him by the government, with the title of keeper of the royal museums of painting and sculpture. His works are very numerous, and the mere titles would fill nearly a column of this Dictionary. In addition to his novels he published a 'History of Belgium' and a collection of Flemish poems and legends. Conscience was the idol of his countrymen, and exerted

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an immense influence upon 'the masses.' It was his boast that he never wrote anything which the people could not understand. Most of his works have been translated into German, and many of them into English and Danish. He died at Brussels, September 10, 1883.

Costa, Sir Michael, musical composer and conductor, was born at Naples, February 4, 1810 (or 1807). He belonged to a Spanish family settled in that city, and showing much taste for music, was sent to study under Zingarelli at the Royal Academy of Music. Before he was twenty years of age he had composed a cantata, two operas, a mass, an oratorio, and other works. At the age of eighteen he produced the opera 'Il Carcere d'Ildegonda,' which was publicly performed; and the next year 'Malvina,' performed at the San Carlo. His first appearance in England was in 1828, when his teacher Zingarelli commissioned him to conduct the cantata which he had written for the Birmingham Musical Festival. The committee, however, declined to entrust him with this task, but engaged him to sing a part. Costa remained in England, and about ten years later was naturalised. In 1832 he was appointed director at the King's (now Her Majesty's) Theatre. This post he held till 1847, when he took a similar appointment at the rival house in Covent Garden. He returned to Her Majesty's Theatre in 1871. He was also conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts from 1846 till 1854; of the Sacred Harmonic Society from 1848 till its dissolution; of the Birmingham Festival from 1849 till 1883, when ill-health compelled him to retire; and of the Handel Festivals from their institution in 1857. As composer he is principally known by his two oratorios, 'Eli,' first produced at the Birmingham Festival in 1855, and 'Naaman,' produced at the same Festival in 1864. His skill and power as a conductor were almost unrivalled. But he exposed himself to severe censure by the alterations he allowed himself to make in works of the greatest masters, which lay beyond the range of his sympathies. He was knighted by the Queen in 1869, and was also a knight of several foreign orders. He died at West Brighton, April 29, 1884.

Cousen, John, an eminent engraver, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1803. He executed some fine plates after Turner and Stanfield, among which are the 'Château Gailard,' 'Harfleur,' 'Honfleur,' and the 'Bridge at Meulan,' 'The Snowstorm,' 'Hannibal Crossing the Alps,' &c. He retired from the practice of his art some years before his death; and died at Norwood, near London, December 26, 1880.

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, first earl, statesman and diplomatist, was born in 1804. He was the only son of Baron Cowley, youngest of the three sons of the first Earl of Mornington, and thus nephew to the Marquis Wellesley and

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the Duke of Wellington. He was educated at Eton, and in his twentieth year entered the diplomatic service. He held various appointments successively at the Hague, at Stuttgart, at the Porte, at Berne and Frankfurt, and in February 1852, two months after the *coup d'état*, was sent to Paris as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French Republic. He continued to hold the same post under the Empire from its establishment in December 1852 till 1867, when he retired. He succeeded his father as baron Cowley in 1847, and ten years later was created Viscount Dangan and Earl Cowley. In 1866 he was created a K.G. As ambassador at Paris he was called to take part in some of the most memorable political transactions of the age, and by his great tact and discretion contributed powerfully to the maintenance of good relations between France and England. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford in 1870. He married in 1833 the Hon. Olivia Cecilia Fitzgerald de Ros. Died in London, July 15, 1884. His son, William Henry, Viscount Dangan, born 1834, succeeded him in the earldom.

Coxe, Henry Octavius, Bodley's librarian, a learned palæographer, was born in 1811. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. During the next five years he was engaged as assistant in the manuscript department, British Museum, and in 1838 became a sub-librarian in the Bodleian Library. In 1860 he was appointed head librarian, and this post he held till his death. Under his direction the general catalogue of the library, in more than 720 folio volumes, was begun and completed. He was author of various other catalogues, was sent by the Government to inspect the libraries of the Levant, edited several works for the Roxburghe Club, was a delegate of the Clarendon Press, and a curator of the University Gallery. He combined with his literary labours those of a clergyman, was a curate in London at the same time that he worked at the British Museum, and was afterwards successively curate and rector of Wytham, near Oxford, until his death. His bright and genial nature, his courtesy, and his humour endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He died at Oxford, July 8, 1881.

Crawford and Balcarras, Alexander William, Earl of (Lord Lindsay), was born in 1812. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, travelled in Europe and the East, and throughout his life devoted himself with singular earnestness to literary and art studies. He formed a magnificent library at his seat, Haigh Hall, near Wigan, which comprises some of the rarest and most precious of printed books and manuscripts. He published in 1838 'Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land;' in 1846, 'Progression by

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Antagonism ;' and in 1847 his widely-known 'Sketches of the History of Christian Art.' His 'Lives of the Lindsays' appeared in 4 vols. in 1858, and has passed through several editions. Later, he wrote on Scepticism, Ecumenicity, and Etruscan Inscriptions ; and in 1876 he published a poem entitled 'Argo.' He succeeded to the earldom in 1869, and died at Florence, December 13, 1880. His remains were brought home and interred in the family vault at Dunecht. In December 1881 it was discovered that the coffin had been stolen, but in July 1882 it was found on the estate, and was then interred in the family vault at Wigan.

Cremer, Jacob Jan, a famous Dutch novelist, was born at Arnheim, in Guelderland, in 1827. In his early years he showed a remarkable power of mimicry, and but for the scruples of his family would probably have been trained for the stage. For two or three years he studied painting, but ultimately applied himself to literature. His first work was 'The Lily of the Hague,' a historical romance, written in imitation of Jacob van

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Lennepe. He soon became aware that it was a mistake, and began to write tales with a moral purpose. He found the material for his novels in the peasant life of the Betuwe district in Guelderland, and showed himself a master equally in depicting the landscape scenery and in painting and analysing the characters of men. He wrote in the dialect of the district, and this for a time hindered the circulation of his tales. Their ultimate success was determined in 1856, when he first read one of them in public. His recitals, marvellous for dramatic realisation, carried away his audience, and reading in public became the chief business of his life. Cremer was a man of great simplicity of character, was not given to the reading of books, but had one favourite, which he read again and again—Zschokke's 'Stunden der Andacht.' Among his tales are 'Daniel Sils,' 'Anna Rooze,' 'Doctor Helmond and his Wife,' &c. Some of them have been translated into German and French. He spent his last years at the Hague, and died there, June 5, 1880.

Cross, Mrs. [Eliot, George.]

D

Dana, Richard Henry, junior, American jurist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1815. He was the son of the chief-justice of the state, and studied at Harvard University ; but in consequence of weak sight he had to give up study after two years' application. In 1834 he went to sea, and made a voyage of two years, visiting California, then little known ; and this change wrought a cure, and enabled him to return to the university. He took his degree in 1837, and was admitted to the bar at Boston in 1840. He was already known as author of the famous book on sea life entitled 'Two Years Before the Mast' (1837), in which he gave a truthful and vivid description of his actual experience. In 1869 he published an enlarged edition. He became an authority on maritime and international law, took part in founding the 'Free Soil Party,' and in the Republican movement of 1856. He published 'The Seaman's Manual,' 'To Cuba and Back' (1859), an edition of Wheaton's 'Elements of International Law,' with valuable notes (1866), and other works. One of his annotations on Wheaton was translated into French and submitted to the arbitrators on the Alabama claims at Geneva in 1872. He was a contributor to the 'North American Review.' Died at Rome, January 6, 1882.

Dangan, Viscount. [Cowley, Earl.]

Darwin, Charles Robert, the distinguished biologist, was born at Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809. His father was a physician and a son of Erasmus Darwin, author of 'The Botanic Garden.' His mother was a

daughter of the famous potter, Josiah Wedgwood. From the grammar school of his native town he went, in 1825, to Edinburgh University, where he spent two years, studied among other things marine zoology, and in March and April 1827 read two short scientific papers before the Plinian Society. In 1827 he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, and there graduated B.A. in 1831. He did not proceed to his M.A. degree till 1837. In the intervening period he had laid the foundation of his life-work and all his memorable researches and discoveries. In December 1831 he sailed with Captain Fitzroy in H.M.S. 'Beagle' on a surveying expedition to the Southern Seas, having volunteered his services as naturalist, without salary, on condition that his collections should be at his own disposal. The voyage occupied nearly five years, the 'Beagle' reaching England again in October 1836. He brought back with him not only his large collections and his store of acute and minute observations, but also the great idea to the exposition and illustration of which he devoted the rest of his life. His health was shattered by the long-continued fatigues and sufferings of the voyage, and he was compelled to exercise great care as to diet, exercise, and sleep in order to be able to work with any regularity. For twenty-three years he patiently went on investigating and thinking before publishing the great result. Meanwhile he made himself known to the world by many works of great interest and value. In 1839 appeared his 'Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Countries Visited by

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H.M.S. Beagle.' In 1840 he contributed the introduction and many of the notes to the 'Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle.' His first original contribution to science was the 'Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs,' published in 1842. This was followed by his work 'On the Volcanic Islands Visited during the Voyage of the Beagle' (1844); 'A Naturalist's Voyage Round the World' (1845), one of the most fascinating books of the kind ever written, and which made his name familiar in all parts of the world; 'Geological Observations on South America' (1846); and his famous 'Monograph of the Family Cirripedia,' published by the Ray Society, in 2 vols. (1851-53). In 1853 Darwin received the royal medal of the Royal Society. He had thus won a high reputation, both scientific and popular, before the publication of his great work, 'The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.' This appeared in the autumn of 1859. It gave expression to the conception of evolution on the side of biology; taught that the origin of species of plants and animals was not to be found in separate and successive acts of creation, but in slow natural variations and divergences taking millennial periods for their development; the process being essentially a 'struggle for existence,' and the result 'the survival of the fittest.' It was quickly seen, although the application was not pressed by Darwin, that the hypothesis must include the human race. A storm arose and long raged over the audacious contradiction of old conceptions and beliefs—a storm of laughter and ridicule and alarm and cursing. But time and research and further discoveries have worked on the side of the new thought; hostility has subsided; and the doctrine is now almost universally accepted by men of science, and is no longer a terror to theologians. It has wrought a revolution in human thought and ways of looking at the universe, which touches all fields of knowledge and is still proceeding. During the years which followed the publication of this truly epoch-making book, Darwin devoted himself to the task of patiently collecting additional evidence and illustrations of his hypothesis. The principal works in which these are set forth are 'The Fertilisation of Orchids' (1862), 'The Variation of Plants and Animals under Domestication' (1868), 'The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex' (1871), which raised anew the storm of alarm and denunciation; 'Expression of the Emotions in Men and Animals' (1872), 'The Cross and Self-Fertilisation of Plants' (1876), 'The Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the Same Species' (1877), 'The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants,' 'Insectivorous Plants,' 'The Movements of Plants' (1881), and 'Earthworms and their Operations in the Formation of Vegetable Mould' (1881). The charm of Darwin's character impressed those who knew him as strongly as the reach of his intellect. It was the charm of a rare

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simplicity and modesty, of absolute honesty, of freedom from all petty jealousies, of geniality and cheerfulness in social life, and of generous kindness and helpfulness for those who needed it. Honours and marks of distinction were not wanting to him. He was LL.D. of Cambridge, corresponding member of the Paris and Vienna Academies of Science, knight of the Prussian Order of Merit, &c. In 1839 he married his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, and three years later took up his abode at the village of Down, near Beckenham, in Kent. This was his home for forty years, and here he died, April 19, 1882. His wife survived him, and a family of five sons and two daughters. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Disraeli, Benjamin. [Beaconsfield, Earl of.]

Doré, Paul Gustave, French painter and designer, was born at Strasburg, January 6, 1832. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Paris to complete his education at the Lycée Charlemagne, and at the age of sixteen he became one of the illustrators of the comic 'Journal pour Rire.' At the same time he gave proofs of possessing the landscape instinct in his 'Pins Sauvages,' 'Lendemain des Orages,' 'La Prairie,' &c. As draughtsman and book illustrator, among his greatest achievements are the illustrations to Balzac's 'Contes Drolatiques,' 425 in number, and full of astonishing vitality. These were followed by the 'Rabelais,' 'Le Roi des Montagnes,' 'La Légende de Croque-Mitaine,' 'Contes de Perrault,' 'Atala,' 'Dante,' 'Don Quixote,' 'Milton,' the 'Bible,' and 'Idylls of the King.' Doré's prolific inventiveness and versatility are almost, if not quite, unparalleled. He is believed to have produced about fifty thousand designs. His art is akin to that of the Middle Ages, as shown in the decorations of the street-fronts and cathedrals of France. Among his principal paintings, more imposing and popular than satisfying to the critic, are the 'Christ Leaving the Prætorium,' the 'Vale of Tears,' 'Paolo and Francesca,' 'The Neophyte,' 'The Titans,' 'Death of Orpheus,' and 'Family of the Mountebank,' the last pronounced by Mr. Hamerton to be his greatest painting. Doré's paintings are perhaps better known in England than in France. Since 1870 there has been a 'Doré Gallery' in London, which steadily attracts and gratifies a multitude of visitors. Doré executed several works of sculpture, among them a colossal fantastic vase with an immense number of figures. He led a life of great simplicity, and was heartily beloved by a host of friends. Died at Paris, January 23, 1883. [See 'Fine Arts Quarterly Review,' Nos. 5 and 6, for a critical estimate of the genius and works of this artist by Mr. Hamerton.]

Dorner, Isaak August, a distinguished German theologian, was born in Würtemberg in 1809. He was the son of a Lutheran clergyman, and at the age of eighteen was sent to the University of Tübingen, where he studied

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chiefly theology and philosophy. For the sake of increasing his knowledge of the Reformed Churches, he made, about 1836-37, a visit to the Netherlands and to England. In 1838 he was named professor extraordinary of theology at Tübingen, and in the following year ordinary professor at Kiel. He afterwards held professorships and Church offices at Königsberg, Bonn, and Göttingen. In 1862 he removed to Berlin as professor of systematic theology and exegesis, and this post he held till his death. His great work is the 'History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ,' first published in 1839, and of which a second edition, in 4 vols., appeared in 1845-56. The most important of his later works is the 'History of Protestant Theology' (1867), translated into English (1871), and esteemed as the standard work on the subject. He was author also of 'Pietism' (1840) and 'The Christian Doctrine of Faith' (1880). Prof. Dorner was one of the most enlightened and liberal theologians of his age, a man of finely-balanced faculties, who did much to promote the historical spirit among students of theology, and fully recognised the importance of the comparative study of religions. Died in July 1884.

Doyle, Richard, a famous caricaturist and illustrator of books, was born in London in 1826. He was one of the sons of John Doyle, the popular 'H. B.,' and is said to have studied in Sass's art school, and at the Royal Academy. He became, while little more than a boy, one of the original artists of 'Punch' (1841), and distinguished himself by his drawings of minute figures, full of wit and grace, illustrations to 'Mr. Pips's Diary,' 'Manners and Customs of the English,' and 'Brown, Jones, and Robinson.' In consequence of the persistent attacks made in 'Punch' on the Pope and the Catholic party about the time of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, Mr. Doyle, who was a devout member of the Roman Church, retired from his position on the staff of that paper. Later on he did much fine work for the 'Cornhill Magazine,' especially the series entitled 'Bird's-Eye Views of Society.' He also illustrated, for Thackeray, 'The New-comer;' for Leigh Hunt, 'A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;' and for Mr. Ruskin, 'The King of the Golden River.' His drawings were signed with the image of a 'dickey-bird,' and he was familiarly known as 'Dicky Doyle.' In 1869 he published as a Christmas book, 'In Fairyland: Pictures from the Elf-World.' Died suddenly in London, December 11, 1883.

Dozy, Reinhart, a distinguished Dutch Orientalist, was born at Leyden in 1820. He studied at the University of Leyden, took his degree of doctor in 1844, and some years later was made first extraordinary, then ordinary professor of history. He chiefly occupied himself with Oriental languages and the collection of manuscripts. He was of French origin, and wrote some of his works in the

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French language. His works include 'Historia Abbadidarum' (1846-52), 'Recherches sur l'Histoire Politique et Littéraire de l'Espagne pendant le Moyen Age' (1860), 'Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne' (1861), 'Het Islamisme,' (1863), 'The Israelites at Mecca' (1864), &c. Died at Leyden, June 3, 1883.

Draper, Henry, astronomer, was born in Virginia, U.S., in 1837. He was a son of the great chemist, John William Draper, and was educated at New York University, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1858. Two years later he was appointed professor of physiology there, and this post he held till his death. From 1866 to 1873 he was also professor of physiology and analytical chemistry in the scientific department, and managing officer of the institution. At the age of twenty he made some experiments on the function of the spleen, availing himself of the new method of microscopic photography. After a course of European travel, he constructed a large reflecting telescope, which, however, was surpassed by his later instrument of the same kind (of 28-inch aperture), then the largest telescope in the United States. With the former he took photographs of the moon, and with the latter he photographed the spectra of the fixed stars (1872). In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of the photographic department of the Commission for Observing the Transit of Venus; and in recognition of his services on this occasion, a special gold medal was struck by order of the Government. Unusual interest was excited by his announcement in 1877 of his discovery of oxygen in the sun and his new theory of the solar spectrum. He afterwards conducted experiments in the Rocky Mountains on the state of the atmosphere at various elevations. In 1881 he succeeded in taking photographs of the great nebula in Orion. He died in November 1882.

Draper, John William, American chemist and physiologist, historical and philosophical writer, was born at St. Helena, near Liverpool, in 1811. He was the son of a Wesleyan Methodist minister, and received his early education at the Woodhouse Grove School. After studying for a time under private tutors, and next at London University, he went in 1833 to America, where some of his family had already settled. He pursued his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated M.D. in 1836. He was soon after appointed professor of chemistry, natural philosophy, and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. In 1839 he was called to the chair of chemistry and natural history in the University of New York. On the establishment of its medical college in 1841, he was transferred to it as professor of chemistry, and, a few years later, of physiology in addition. He was connected with this college till his death. His principal works are 'A Treatise on the Forces which Produce the Organisation of Plants' (1844); 'Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical, or the

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Conditions and Cause of the Life of Man' (1856); 'History of the Intellectual Development of Europe' (1864), which was translated into the principal European languages; 'History of the American Civil War' (1867-70); and 'History of the Conflict between Religion and Science' (1874). His writings are rich in original thought, and form solid contributions to science and literature. Died January 4, 1882.

Dumas, Jean Baptiste, one of the greatest chemists of his time, was born at Alais (Gard), July 14, 1800. He received his early education at Alais, and was apprenticed to an apothecary. At the age of sixteen he went to pursue his medical studies at Geneva, attending the lectures of De Candolle, Pictet, and De la Rive. Before he was twenty years of age he had given clear promise of future distinction as a scientific discoverer. In scientific literature his name first appears in connection with investigations on iodine and its application to the cure of goitre. He took part with Dr. Prévost of Geneva in certain physiological researches, resulting in important discoveries as to the composition of the blood. These greatly interested Humboldt, and led him to visit the young student. This visit intensified his desire to see Paris, and in 1821 he settled there. He was soon after appointed assistant professor of chemistry at the Ecole Polytechnique. In conjunction with Audoin, the zoologist, and Brongniart, the botanist, he founded in 1824 the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles.' For a time he now applied himself exclusively to chemical researches, working in the laboratories of the Ecole Polytechnique and the Athenæum, at which he was also a professor. In 1826 appeared one of his most important memoirs, 'On Some Points in the Atomic Theory.' Two years later was published the first volume of his 'Traité de Chimie appliquée aux Arts.' So important were his services to science, that at the early

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age of thirty-two he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, and later on became its permanent secretary. In 1834 he was appointed professor of organic chemistry at the Ecole de Médecine. Amongst the chief subjects of his investigations were the ethers, the law of isomerism, carbon, oxygen, the law of substitution, the relations between animal and vegetable life, alcoholic fermentation, &c. In 1838 appeared his 'Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique.' Many of his scattered papers were collected and published under the title of 'Recherches sur la Chimie Organique.' For many years he abstained from entering the field of politics, but after the Revolution of February 1848 he became a member of the National Assembly. He was minister of commerce from October 1849 till January 1851, and during this period he did much good service. He projected so many benevolent schemes, especially for sanitary improvements, that he was called by the president, Louis Napoleon, the 'poet of hygiene.' Under the Empire he was created a senator, and was made president of the Municipal Council of the Seine. After Sedan he retired from political life. He was received at the French Academy in 1875. In the following year he was president of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the founders. He was chosen a foreign member of the Royal Society in 1840, and received its Copley medal in 1844. In 1869 he delivered at the Royal Institution an eloquent *éloge* on Faraday. Hardly any scientific commission in France was thought complete without him. In his eighty-first year he was a delegate to the International Silver Conference, and spoke for an hour without notes. Dumas married in 1826 a daughter of the geologist, Alexander Brongniart, sister of his friend the botanist. This lady survived him. He died at Cannes, April 11, 1884. J. B. Dumas was not related to the novelist, Alexandre Dumas.

E

Eastwick, Edward Backhouse, an eminent Oriental scholar, was born in Berkshire in 1814. He was brother to Captain Eastwick, a director of the East India Company, was educated at Charterhouse School and at Balliol and Merton Colleges, Oxford; and in 1836 entered the service of the East India Company, and served for some years in the Bombay infantry. He attained great proficiency in the Oriental languages, and was employed as political agent in Scinde, and in the China war of 1842. On his return to Europe he settled at Frankfurt, and continued his philological studies. In 1845 he was appointed professor of Urdu at Haileybury College, of which he was soon after made librarian. After the closing of the college (1857), he was for a short time assistant-secretary in the

secret department of the India Office. In 1860 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and the same year was sent as secretary of legation to Teheran, returning home in 1863. The next year he went to Venezuela as one of the commissioners for arranging a loan to the government of that state. In 1866 he became private secretary to Lord Cranborne, then secretary of state for India, and was made a C.B. (Civil Division). At the general election of 1868 he was returned to Parliament as Conservative member for Falmouth and Penryn, and this seat he held till the dissolution of 1874. He then retired from political life. Amongst his numerous works are 'Autobiography of Lutfullah, a Mohammedan Gentleman' (1857); the 'Handbook of India' for Murray's series (1859); 'Venezuela, or

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Sketches of Life in a South American Republic' (1868); 'Journal of a Diplomat's Three Years' Residence in Persia' (1864); translations from the Persian of the 'Life of Zoroaster,' the 'Gulistan,' and other works; a translation of Bopp's 'Comparative Grammar' (1845-50); and the 'Kaisar-namah-i-Hind' (Lay of the Empress), 1878-82. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, of the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris, of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. Died at Ventnor, July 16, 1883.

'Eliot, George' (*nom de plume* of **Marian Evans**), one of the greatest English writers of the age, novelist, poet, and essayist, was born at Griff House, near Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, November 22, 1819. Her maiden name was Evans; in middle life she took the name of Mrs. George Henry Lewes; and shortly before her death she married Mr. J. W. Cross. Her father was Mr. Robert Evans, a Derbyshire man, first a master-carpenter, afterwards a land agent. Her mother, to whom she was tenderly attached, she lost at fifteen; and the family settled a few years later at Foleshill, near Coventry. She received an unusually good education; and after her schooldays she worked hard as a student in wide and various fields, attaining a rich culture hardly equalled by any other Englishwoman of her time. She passed early through the searching ordeal of doubt, and early religious beliefs were shaken and ultimately lost. Her first literary undertaking was the translation of Strauss's 'Leben Jesu' (1846), which had been begun by another hand. After her father's death in 1849 she visited Geneva, and on her return took part in editing the 'Westminster Review,' occasionally contributing an article. About this time she translated Feuerbach's 'Wesen des Christenthums' (1853). Among the eminent men whose friendship she gained during her early work in London were Herbert Spencer and George Henry Lewes; with the latter she lived, bearing his name as his wife, till he died. It was at his suggestion that she began writing novels. Her first tales, 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine' in 1857. Two years later appeared 'Adam Bede,' which took the world by storm. This was followed in 1860 by the 'Mill on the Floss,' in 1861 appeared 'Silas Marner,' in 1863, 'Romola,' a deeply-studied and powerful reproduction of Florentine life at the close of the fifteenth century; in 1866, 'Felix Holt, the Radical,' in 1868, 'The Spanish Gipsy,' a narrative love-poem; in 1869, 'Agatha,' another love-poem. After a pause of three years, she gave to the world one of her greatest pictures of English life, 'Middlemarch.' Her last work of fiction, 'Daniel Deronda,' appeared in 1876. Her latest publication was a collection of essays entitled 'The Impressions of Theophrastus Such.' To these works must be added a volume of poems entitled 'Jubal, and other

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Poems.' George Eliot was an admiring student of the positive philosophy, but was far from accepting the system unreservedly. It is said that in her last years she had thrown overboard the last relics of metaphysics and theology. Her health was never robust, and she led a retired studious life. She was passionately fond of the best music, and had studied music deeply. It has been pointed out that 'her face was one of a group of four, not all equally like each other, but all of the same spiritual family. . . . These four are Dante, Savonarola, Cardinal Newman, and herself' ['Harper's Magazine,' May 1881]. She was a fine talker, and her influence over those who enjoyed her society was immense. Mr. G. H. Lewes died in 1878. In May 1880 she married Mr. Cross, and they made a tour in Italy. Immediately after their return to their home at Chelsea, she fell ill from the severity of the weather, and died December 22, 1880. Her remains were interred in Highgate Cemetery beside those of Mr. Lewes.

Elmore, Alfred, historical painter, was born at Clonakilty, county Cork, June 18, 1815. He was the son of an army surgeon, who with his family settled in London about 1827. Early attracted to art, he began his studies by drawing from the antique in the British Museum. At the age of seventeen he became a student at the Royal Academy, and at nineteen began to exhibit. He spent some time in Paris, studying in the Louvre. In 1839 he exhibited at the British Institution a picture entitled 'Christ Crowned with Thorns,' and in the following year at the Royal Academy his 'Martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket.' The latter was painted for O'Connell, and both works attracted public attention. The 'Becket' is now in a Dublin church. After this he visited Germany and Italy, and spent two years at Rome. Among his subsequent works are 'The Novice' (1843); 'Rienzi in the Forum' (1844), one of his most successful pictures, and which won his election as A.R.A. in January 1845; 'The Fainting of Hero' (1846); 'Invention of the Stocking-Loom' (1847), widely known by the Art Union print; 'A Scene from Pepys's Diary' (1852); 'Scene from the Two Gentlemen of Verona' (1858); 'Marie Antoinette Facing the Mob' (1860); 'Within the Convent Walls' (1864); 'Ophelia' (1875), and 'Pompeii, A.D. 79' (1878). He was elected R.A. in 1857. Died in London, January 24, 1881.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo, chief of American Transcendentalists, essayist and poet, was born at Boston, U.S., May 25, 1803. He was descended from ancestors who emigrated from the North of England and the Midlands in 1634-35, and many members of the family had become eminent ministers of religion in New England. Among these were his father and grandfather. He was the second of five sons, and was only eight years of age when his father died. His early home education he owed to his mother and his aunt, both superior

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and cultivated women; and at the age of fourteen he entered Harvard University. Here he came under the influence of Edward Everett, then professor of Greek and a popular Unitarian minister. He took his degree at the age of eighteen; and on leaving Harvard became for a short time teacher in a school. At the instigation of Channing, he chose the ministry as his profession, and applied himself to the study of theology. In 1829 he became co-pastor of a Unitarian church at Boston, and the next year sole pastor. The rare sincerity and earnestness of his preaching made a great impression; and at the same time he avowed his sympathy with the movement then commencing for the abolition of slavery. At the close of 1832, on grounds of conscience, he resigned the pastorate. His mind had been deeply stirred by the works of Coleridge and the early writings of Carlyle, and yielding to a natural longing, he visited Europe (1833). He preached at Edinburgh, and thence made his way to Carlyle in his moorland home at Craigenputtock. He visited also Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Landor. After his return to America he took up his abode at the pleasant village of Concord, which was founded by one of his ancestors, Dr. Bulkeley, a Bedfordshire clergyman, in 1635. He still preached occasionally, and began to give public lectures. In 1836 appeared his first work, the well-known essay entitled 'Nature'; and in the same year he wrote the introduction for the American edition of 'Sartor Resartus.' He took great practical interest in the village, which, chiefly in consequence of being his home, grew at length into a town. His 'Nature,' and the reviews of it, created great excitement among the Cambridge students, and he was spoken of as a new prophet. His teaching began to be called 'transcendental,' and a club was formed bearing this designation. In 1837 and 1838 he delivered two addresses which became memorable. The first was the Phi Beta Kappa lecture at Harvard on 'Man Thinking'; the second and most memorable was the annual address before the divinity graduates. Received with enthusiastic admiration by the young, these addresses created alarm among the professors, and were formally condemned by the Faculty of Divinity. Emerson remained calm amidst the vehement controversy which for a time raged around him. The contrasts of feeling were exhibited by the text chosen by one of the ministers who preached on the subject—"Some said that it thundered, others that an angel spoke." In 1840 Emerson started a periodical entitled 'The Dial,' edited by himself and Margaret Fuller, which was discontinued in 1844. He continued the practice of giving lectures, but abstained from joining any Emersonian community or club. His first series of 'Essays' was published in 1841, the second in 1844, and a volume of 'Poems' in 1847. This year he again came to Europe, and gave lectures first at Manchester, then in London and other

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large towns, and afterwards at Edinburgh. He was in Paris during the revolutionary movements of 1848. He continued to distinguish himself as an Abolitionist till the victory was won and the Union was saved. In 1872 his house was burnt, and the shock seriously impaired his health. For relief and recovery, if possible, he once more visited England. His general health improved, but his memory gradually failed. In addition to the works already named, he published 'Representative Men' (1850), 'Memoirs of Margaret Fuller' (1852), 'English Traits' (1856), 'The Conduct of Life' (1860), 'May-Day, and other Poems' (1867), 'Society and Solitude' (1870), 'Letters and Social Aims' (1875), &c. He contributed to the 'Atlantic Monthly,' the 'North American Review,' and other periodicals. Emerson was twice married, first in 1829, and the second time in 1835, his first wife having died in 1832. He had a son, who died early, and two daughters. He died, after a short illness, in the house he had occupied at Concord for forty-seven years, April 27, 1882. His remains were interred in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery of the same town. Several biographies have been published since his death. His correspondence with Carlyle appeared in 1883.

Essex, Katherine, Dowager Countess of, actress and singer, whose maiden name was Stephens, was born in 1794. She was the daughter of Edward Stephens, a carver and gilder, and received her musical training under Lanza. She rose to be one of the most beautiful and accomplished singers of the time, and after making a reputation in some of the great provincial towns, she appeared at Covent Garden Theatre in 1812. Some years later she transferred her services to Drury Lane. Her first appearance on the stage was in the character of Mandane in Dr. Arne's opera, 'Artaxerxes,' and later on she played the part of Polly in the 'Beggars' Opera,' and that of Donna Clara in Sheridan's comic opera, 'The Duenna.' She was especially admired for her rendering of simple songs and pathetic ballads. When at the height of her reputation she quitted the stage, and was married (April 1838) to George fifth Earl of Essex; and just a year later was left a widow. Miss Stephens was the first to sing 'Home, Sweet Home,' in Bishop's opera, 'Clari, or the Maid of Milan.' Her spotless character and generous disposition won her the highest esteem and warmest love from those who knew her. She died in London, February 22, 1882.

Evans, Marian. [Eliot, George.]

Eyton, Robert William, the learned historian of Shropshire, and commentator on 'Domesday,' was born at Eyton, in Shropshire, in 1815. He was the son of the vicar of Wellington and Eyton, and descendant of ancient county families on both his father's and mother's sides. He was educated at Rugby School and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as second class in classics in

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1839. He took holy orders, and in 1841 was presented to the rectory of Ryton, in Shropshire, which he held till 1863, when, in consequence of broken health, the result of severe literary labour, he resigned his living and removed to the South of England. His great work is 'The Antiquities of Shropshire,' in 12 vols., which cost him twenty years of continuous work, and was completed in 1861. He is especially distinguished for his thorough knowledge of the fiscal and judicial systems under the Anglo-Norman kings, and his minute acquaintance with the historical per-

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sons and events of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In his later years he published a series of elaborate 'Analyses and Digests' of the Domesday Survey of Dorset, Somerset, and Staffordshire (4 vols. 4to, 1878-80), and by his painstaking researches and discoveries threw much light on some difficult problems. He compiled annals of 'The Court, Household, and Itinerary of King Henry II.' He married in 1839, and had a large family. Died at Winchfield House, near Basingstoke, September 8, 1881.

F

Fawcett, Henry, postmaster-general, statesman and political economist, was born at Salisbury, August 26, 1833. He was the son of Mr. W. Fawcett, a magistrate, one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and was educated at Queenwood College, Hants; King's College, London; and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He proceeded to Cambridge in 1852, and there took his degree as seventh wrangler in 1856. The same year he was elected a fellow of his hall. He became early ambitious of entering parliament, and his remarkable ability and enthusiasm excited the highest expectations of success in the field of politics. As a step on his way, he came to London to study for the bar. At the age of twenty-five a terrible calamity fell upon him. By stray shot from his father's gun, while they were out partridge-shooting, both his eyes were pierced, and in one moment his sight was totally lost (September 17, 1858). For a few days he lay prostrate and hopeless; but by some wise word from a friend hope was aroused in him, and he gradually rose strong in resolution to work as he had planned and conquer his calamity. Aided by a reader, he continued his studies at Cambridge, especially applying himself to political economy. He was an ardent disciple of J. S. Mill. At the meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen in 1859 he delivered an address on the economic effects of the recent gold discoveries, and thenceforward he frequently spoke in public on economic and social topics. In 1861 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Southwark, contesting the seat without any paid agency. In 1863 he failed at Cambridge, and the same year at Brighton. But two years later he entered parliament as Liberal member for Brighton, being returned by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1868, but lost his seat at the Liberal collapse of 1874. In April of the same year, however, he was returned for the borough of Hackney, and this seat he held till his death. In 1863 he was called to the chair of political economy in Cambridge University, having already published his 'Manual of Political Economy,' and written largely on his special subjects in the reviews and other

periodicals. His maiden speech in parliament was in support of the Reform Bill introduced in 1866. He took a zealous part in procuring the abolition of religious tests in the universities, in the promotion of popular education, in the preservation of commons and open spaces, and particularly in the discussion of all questions relating to India. So earnest and persistent was he on these questions that he was named 'the member for India.' He was not a great orator, but a singularly clear, concise, and convincing speaker. He was held in honour by men of all classes and all parties for his perfect honesty and independence, which were of that rare kind enabling a man to vote according to his conviction even against his party. In 1880, under the ministry of Mr. Gladstone, he was appointed postmaster-general, and in this office he introduced many important changes and reforms as to money orders, savings bank deposits, insurance and annuities, and a parcel post. His 'Manual of Political Economy' has reached a fourth edition, important additions being made from time to time on national education, the poor laws, state socialism, &c. He was author also of 'Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies' (1871), 'Speeches on some Current Political Questions' (1873), and 'Free Trade and Protection' (1878). In 1880 he was made a privy councillor and an honorary LL.D. of Oxford. Notwithstanding his blindness, he was a great lover of outdoor exercises, was a good walker, a hard rider, a skilful angler, and an enthusiastic skater. He married in 1867 Miss Millicent Garrett, a sister of the physician, Mrs. Garrett Anderson. She is known as an author and as an advocate of women's suffrage. Mr. Fawcett was prostrated by severe illness in 1882, but with that exception he had enjoyed robust health. He died, after a few days' illness, at Cambridge, November 6, 1884. His remains were interred in Trumpington churchyard.

Firth, Mark, philanthropist, founder of Firth College, Sheffield, was born about 1818. He began business as steel manufacturer in 1843, erected in 1869 the Mark Firth Almshouses, gave Firth Park to the town, and in 1879 founded and endowed, for the purpose

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of promoting the higher education, Firth College. He died at Sheffield, November 28, 1880.

Fitzgerald, Edward, author of several masterpieces of translation, was born at Bredfield, in Suffolk, in 1809. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1830. He did not enter upon any profession or business, but led a studious, simple, and retired life. He became early acquainted with some of the most eminent authors of the time, among them Spedding, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Carlyle, and enjoyed a life-long friendship with them. Almost all his writings appeared without his name. The first published was 'Euphranor, a Dialogue on Youth.' His almost unrivalled skill and power as translator were shown in his 'Six Dramas of Calderon,' published with his name in 1853; his 'Agamemnon' from *Æschylus*, the verses of Omar Khayyam, the 'Œdipus Tyrannus' and 'Œdipus Coloneus' of *Sophocles*, and other poetical works. He was a great admirer of Crabbe's poems, and published a volume of 'Readings from Crabbe.' His home was long at or near Woodbridge, in Suffolk, and there he was the intimate friend of the Quaker poet, Bernard Barton, whose memoir he wrote for the volume of his 'Remains.' He died at the home of Crabbe's grandson, Merton Rectory, Watton, Norfolk, June 14, 1883. [See 'Athenæum,' June 23.]

Flotow, Friedrich Ferdinand Adolf von, German musical composer, was born in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, April 27, 1812. He was the son of a cavalry officer in the Prussian army, and was educated for the diplomatic service. But his fondness for music prevailed over parental intention, and he studied at Paris. At the Revolution of 1830 he returned to Germany for a time; and when he again went to Paris, took with him several operas. These were produced at some private theatres only. His first public success was with the opera entitled 'La Naufrage de la Méduse.' The German manuscript being destroyed in the great fire at Hamburg, he re-wrote the work, and named it 'Die Matrosen.' Other operas followed; but these were eclipsed by his 'Martha,' which was produced at Vienna in 1847. It became immediately a popular favourite, was produced at the principal theatres of Europe, and has maintained its hold on the popular ear ever since. Among his other operas, the best are 'Stradella' and 'L'Ame en Peine.' Flotow's music is not great nor original, has more affinity with the French than with the German school, and has won the general liking by its charming, graceful tunefulness. Died at Wiesbaden, January 24, 1883.

Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward, a distinguished Anglo-Indian statesman and administrator, was born in Wales, March 29, 1815. He was of an ancient family settled in the Eastern Counties for many centuries, and was the fifth son of Edward Frere, and nephew of John Hookham Frere, translator of Aristotle.

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He was educated at the Grammar School of Bath, whence, at the age of seventeen, he went to Haileybury College. At the end of 1833 he passed into the Civil Service of the East India Company. Having obtained with difficulty permission from the directors to go to India by the overland route, then looked upon as a strange and outlandish course, he reached Bombay in September 1834, after a journey full of difficulties and strange adventures. He studied and rapidly mastered Hindustani and the Mahratta and Guzerat languages, and was sent first to Poona as assistant in the revenue department under Mr. Goldsmid, to whose post he afterwards succeeded. He made himself thoroughly acquainted with the character and history of the Mahratta people, and did good service in the improvement of the system of collecting the taxes. In 1842 he was appointed private secretary to Sir George Arthur, governor of Bombay, whose second daughter he married in 1844. Three years later he was named resident at Sattara; and when the territory was shortly after annexed to the Company's dominions, he was named commissioner instead of resident. In 1850 he was transferred to Scinde as chief commissioner. In this post he set himself to the task of improving the means of communication, constructed canals, and made Kurrachee a great seaport and one of the most important towns of India. He had just returned (1856) from England when he heard of the outbreak of the Mutiny. Seeing at a glance the serious nature of the crisis, and what above all things must be done, he promptly despatched the best of the forces at his disposal to the fortress of Moultan, which was thus made safe. He risked the danger of disturbance in Scinde for the sake of averting the greater peril to the Empire; writing to Lord Elphinstone that 'when the head and heart are threatened, the extremities must take care of themselves.' He had to cope with several attempts at mutiny among the native troops, and was able to send additional troops to the Punjab and artillery to Central India. These important services received prompt recognition; the thanks of Parliament were twice voted him, and he was created a K.C.B. (Civil Division). After the close of the Mutiny he was appointed a member of the Council of the Viceroy, and removed to Calcutta. In the interval between the death of Mr. Wilson, the finance minister, and the arrival of his successor, he discharged the duties of the office. In 1862 he was made governor of Bombay; and while holding this post he established municipal government at Bombay, founded many public buildings, and carried out sanitary measures so efficiently that the death-rate of the town was reduced by almost one-half. In his endeavours for the improvement of the condition of the people Lady Frere co-operated with him, especially in the matter of education of women. He returned to England in 1867, and was soon

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after appointed a member of the Indian Council. In 1872 he was charged with a special mission of inquiry into the slave trade on the East African coast, and in May 1873 concluded a treaty for its abolition with the Sultan of Zanzibar. On his return he was created a privy councillor, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University, and was presented with the freedom of the city of London. He accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour in India in 1875-76. In 1877 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape, and high commissioner to settle native affairs in South Africa. He brought to a close the Kaffir war (1877-78) after risking his life to avert hostilities, repelled a threatened invasion of Natal by Cetewayo and the Zulus, and afterwards prevented war with the Transvaal Boers. He was the first who endeavoured to establish a South African Confederation. His energetic policy was censured by the home government, and in 1879 he was recalled. Much violent abuse was poured upon him in the heat of party animosity. This was a terrible blow, which he felt keenly to the last. Sir Bartle Frere was author of a memoir of his uncle, John Hookham Frere, and of several lectures and letters on public affairs. Perhaps the most valuable of his writings are his letter to Sir John Kaye in 1874 on our policy in Afghanistan, and his minute on the last Afghan war, written while he was in South Africa. Not long before his death he drew up a scheme for a Colonial Council to sit in London. He died at Wimbledon, May 29, 1884, and his remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

GAMBETTA

Fryxell, Anders, one of the most distinguished Swedish historians, was the son of a country clergyman, and was born at the parsonage of Hesselkog, in Dal, in 1795. He was educated at the University of Upsala, was admitted to holy orders in 1820, and obtained his doctor's degree in 1821. He held for some years a post in the High School of Stockholm, and, on retiring in 1833 with the honorary title of professor, became pastor of Sunne, in the diocese of Carlstadt. This living he held till his death, although he relinquished active duty in 1847, and took up his abode at Stockholm. He travelled in various European countries in 1834-35 for the purposes of historical research, and in 1839 was chosen a member of the Swedish Academy. His earliest publications were a novel and a lyrical drama. His chief work is his 'Stories from Swedish History,' the first volume of which appeared in 1823, and the last, the forty-sixth, in 1879. The earlier volumes were of similar character with Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather,' and were written in a very attractive style for the young. The work became very popular, and as it proceeded took a more solid and critical shape. The author's views as to the part played by the aristocracy in Swedish history gave rise to a controversy with his rival, Geijer. Among his other works are 'Contributions to Swedish History from Foreign Archives' (1836-43) and 'Studies in the History of Swedish Literature' (1860-62). He married in 1825, and left a large family of children and grandchildren. Died at Stockholm, March 21, 1881.

G

Gambetta, Léon Michel, Republican leader, and once virtual dictator of France, was born at Cahors, April 3, 1838. His grandfather was a Genoese who settled in France, and his father kept an earthenware shop. He lost his mother in early childhood, and was cared for by an aunt and uncle, the latter a priest. He was a bright-witted boy, fond of books and quick at learning, and, at the same time, the subject of deep religious impressions. It was felt that he was too good to chain up in a provincial crockery shop; he was therefore sent to a seminary, with a view to his becoming a priest and doing service in the Church. It soon became clear that he was not fit for this calling. He did not take kindly to discipline, but was disputatious and rebellious. He was therefore sent to a lay school, where he made excellent progress and was very much liked. In his sixteenth year he lost the sight of his left eye, and while books were forbidden him his aunt used to read to him. He took the greatest pleasure in politics and in listening to the reports of the speeches of Thiers and Guizot, conceiving for Thiers an

enthusiastic admiration. At length he chose the profession of the law, and was admitted to the bar at Paris in 1859. He gained great influence among the students of the Latin Quarter, and became known as a ringleader in their processions and demonstrations and an audacious talker at the cafés. For a time he acted as secretary to eminent advocates, first Lachaud, then Crémieux. He made his first public speech in 1861, but was seized with nervousness, and was mildly snubbed by the judge. During the next seven years he quietly practised at the bar; and in 1868, by one great speech, he seized his opportunity, and compelled his countrymen to recognise him as the coming man of a French republic. The famous speech, delivered November 17, was in defence of an editor who had started the project of a monument to Baudin, a deputy and a victim of the *coup d'état*. It was an impetuous attack on the Empire and on the *coup d'état*, which he had for years been preparing and was eager to deliver. The judge rose and attempted to stop him, but was himself stopped by the roar of the dense crowd in

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the court. At the general election of 1869 Gambetta was an invited candidate for both Paris and Marseilles, as representative of the 'Irreconcilable' opposition. He headed the poll in both places, defeating Carnot at Paris, and Thiers and Lesseps at Marseilles, and elected to sit for the latter. In 1870 he attacked the ministry of Ollivier and opposed the *plébiscite*, but discountenanced the project of a revolutionary outbreak. After Sedan and the fall of the Empire he became a member of the Government of National Defence, and was appointed minister of the interior (September 4). When Paris was besieged by the Germans he was ordered to join the delegates of the Government who had been sent to Tours to govern the provinces. He left Paris in a balloon, and in passing over the German lines narrowly escaped their rifle-shot. On reaching Tours he assumed the direction of affairs as minister at once of the interior, of war, and of finance. He strove to keep up the courage of the nation, to incite it to wage the war to the last extremity, and organised volunteer armies, which, however, could not stand against the German forces. Even after the fall of Paris and the surrender of Metz he did not give up hope. He was worn out by his astonishing exertions. In February 1871, in consequence of one of his decrees being annulled by the Paris Government, he resigned. Thus closed the really great and heroic passage of his life. He had laid the grasp of genius and patriotism on his countrymen, which later years did not wholly shake off. After spending a few months in Spain he returned to France, and was elected to the Assembly by nine constituencies. He was slow to take his seat; but when he did, he showed a marvellous self-control and power of waiting, now and then making some memorable speech. He founded a newspaper, 'La République Française,' as the special organ of his views. In 1877 he was sentenced to imprisonment for four months for his sharp saying, that Marshal M'Mahon, then president of the Republic, must yield to the popular will or resign (*se soumettre ou se démettre*). But before the sentence was carried out the ministry (of De Broglie) had fallen. At the end of January 1879 he was elected president of the Chamber, and to this office he was re-elected in 1880 and 1881. He had made earnest attempts to carry his measure for the *scrutin de liste*, but this was finally rejected in June 1881. In the following November he was appointed minister of foreign affairs and premier; but his tenure of office was of only a few months' duration. He resigned at the end of January 1882. Gambetta was desirous of maintaining most friendly relations between France and England; he was, at the same time, the representative of the national passion for revenge on Germany and the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine; but he could bide his time, and was the chief apostle of so-called 'Opportunism.' He was

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an avowed atheist, and was author of the saying, 'Le cléricalisme, c'est l'ennemi.' He died at Ville d'Avray, just before midnight of December 31, 1882. A public funeral was ordered by the Government, which took place at Paris, January 6, 1882.

Garfield, James Abram, president of the United States, was born in the state of Ohio, November 19, 1831. His father, Abram Garfield, a farmer, was a descendant of a Puritan emigrant, and his mother was of a Huguenot family. He was the youngest of four children, and before he was two years old his father died, leaving the family in straitened circumstances. After some years of hard, brave struggle for existence, he began at sixteen his studies at Chester, removing in 1851 to Hiram Collegiate School, and afterwards to Williams College, where he took his degree in 1856. At Hiram he joined the 'Church of the Disciples,' and while at college he was distinguished for the manliness, nobleness, and purity of his life. For a time he was Greek and Latin tutor at his college. In 1859 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and soon made his mark as a Republican orator. When the war of secession broke out he gave up his tutorship and joined the army, becoming a brigadier-general. He was elected, after his campaign, member of Congress for his native state (December 1863). He practised for several years as a lawyer, and conducted important cases in the Supreme Court. In November 1880 he was elected president, and he was known to be bent on checking the prevalent political corruption. After some four months of office he was shot by an obscure assassin at a railway station at Washington, July 2, 1881. He was removed to the White House, and thence, on September 6, was taken by his own desire to Longbranch, a small seaside place. After many weeks of suffering and wasting illness, borne with quiet courage, and watched with intense interest and sympathy by millions on both sides of the Atlantic, hope arising and failing from time to time, he died at Longbranch, September 19, 1881. His remains were removed to Washington, and after lying in state there, were finally interred at Cleveland.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe, Italian patriot, one of the liberators of Italy, was born at Nice, July 22, 1807. He came of a family of seamen, his parents were poor, and he had very little school-learning. He took naturally to the sea, and made many coasting voyages, sometimes as far as Odessa and Constantinople. He caught early the enthusiasm then rapidly spreading for the liberation of Italy from foreign rule; and in 1832 became acquainted with Mazzini, who was already endeavouring to organise 'young Italy.' He took part in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, which failing, he had to leave Italy (1834). He was sentenced to death 'with ignominy,' as an enemy of his country and the state. He betook himself again to the sea,

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and in 1836 he sailed for South America. There he played the part of a privateer for the republic of Rio Grande, then at war with Brazil, passing through many an adventure and experiencing many marvellous escapes. Here he found a wife in a brave and heroic woman, Anita, who in 1840 brought him his first-born son, Menotti, and was ever by his side in all perils and hardships. A little later, after being engaged at Monte Video as a broker and teacher of mathematics, he took service in the republic of Uruguay, and organised an Italian legion. On receiving the news of the great changes taking place in Europe (1846-47), especially of the reforming tendencies of the new pope, Pius IX., he wrote to the nuncio at Monte Video, offering the services of his Italian legion to the pope; but too eager to wait for a final answer, he embarked with a small part of his legion, and came to Italy in the summer of 1848. He joined Mazzini, and took part in some desultory warfare, till he was obliged, from failing health, to retire for a time. After the flight of the pope to Gaeta, he joined Mazzini at Rome, where a republic had been proclaimed, and took a brilliant part in the defence of the city against the French. He defeated them at Porta Pancrazio (April 30, 1849); afterwards defeated the Neapolitan forces at Velletri (May); and when the city fell, attempted, with a body of volunteers, to reach Venice, then holding out under Manin against the Austrians. But he was intercepted on the voyage, and landed near Ravenna, his brave wife dying in his arms during their wanderings in the woods. Arrested by the Sardinians, he was nobly treated by General La Marmora, and a pension was given him. But seeing no hope for the present, he went to Algeria, and soon after to America, settling at New York as a tallow-chandler (1850). In 1855 he again appeared in Italy, and found a quiet retreat in the little island of Caprera, on the coast of Sardinia. Here he waited and hoped. In the spring of 1859 the time for action came. War broke out between Austria and Piedmont, and having sworn fealty to Victor Emmanuel, he was named a lieutenant-general, and took command of a body of volunteers. By a course of dashing guerilla warfare he rendered valuable service against the enemy, until the war was suddenly closed by the treaty of Villafranca (July). Suffering from the gout, he spent the autumn and winter at Genoa, preparing, however, for his most memorable achievement. This was the expedition to Sicily, which led within six months to the overthrow of the kingdom of Naples, and the union of North and South Italy under Victor Emmanuel. He sailed from Genoa, May 11, 1860; landed in Sicily, defeated the royal troops, took Palermo, and was soon master of the whole island except the citadel of Messina. Then crossing into Calabria, and, almost without a shot fired, driving the Neapolitan troops before him, he made his entry into Naples,

September 7. Other successes followed, the Piedmontese meanwhile defeating the papal army at Castel Fidardo, and in October, with the assent of the people, he united the Two Sicilies to Piedmont, and gave up the dictatorship, which he had assumed, to Victor Emmanuel. He declined all rewards, honours, and emoluments, and went back to his farm at Caprera. The great work of his life was done, but he several times afterwards left his retreat, and took the field. In 1862 he collected a band of untrained youths, and proposed to drive the French from Rome. The government sent a force against him under Pallavicini, who encountered and took him prisoner at Aspromonte, August 29. After a short confinement at Spezzia, he was sent back to Caprera. Severely wounded in the fight, he was attended by Mr. Partridge, the great English surgeon, who was sent on purpose by his English friends. This affair led to the downfall of the Rattazzi ministry. In April 1864, Garibaldi visited England, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm by all classes. He again engaged in active service in the campaign of 1866 between Prussia and Austria. The next year he made another attempt to liberate Rome from the French, defeated the papal forces at Monte Rotondo, but was defeated (November 3) at Mentana by the papal and French forces. After a short imprisonment, he was sent back to Caprera. He had no hand in the final recovery of Rome. In 1870, after the fall of Napoleon III., he joined Gambetta at Tours, took command of some irregular forces, but accomplished nothing. He was named a general of division in the French army, and elected a deputy to the National Assembly. But in a few days he resigned his seat, and returned to Caprera (February 20, 1871). He was elected to the Italian parliament, and took his seat in January 1875. He once more appeared in Rome in 1879, but he was completely prostrated by excitement and fatigue. Not long before his death he went to Palermo, to attend the anniversary of the Sicilian Vespers. Garibaldi was one of those rare men who bewitch, and, without effort, sway despotically the minds and hearts of their fellow-men. The only witchcraft they use is in their nature and their character, which in their case are hardly separable or distinguishable. Simplicity as of childhood, intense love, complete extinction of selfishness, indifference to money and to all the 'ennobled childish nonsense of the world,' courage of the highest kind, a noble aim and spontaneous devotion to it,—these are the magic which brought Garibaldi the homage of the world, and made him the hero of the Italian nation. His personal appearance was made by photography familiar to all the world. His favourite garb, the red shirt and grey trousers, the wide-awake hat and the *poncho*, became famous with him, and is called by his name. Garibaldi, after a short illness, died at Caprera, June 2, 1882.

GEEFS

The news reached Rome not long before midnight, crowds gathered in the streets, the stage plays were stopped, and the city council suspended its sitting. The city was next day in mourning. A public funeral and a monument at the cost of the state were decreed, and pensions were awarded to the widow and each of her children. Garibaldi left directions for the cremation of his remains, but nevertheless they were provisionally buried at Caprera.

Geefs, Guillaume, an eminent Belgian sculptor, was born at Antwerp in 1806. He was the son of a baker, studied at Antwerp and at Paris, and exhibited his first work in 1830. Soon after he obtained the commission to execute for the Belgian Government the monument to the victims who were killed in the revolution which led to Belgian independence. By his success in this work, and in his monuments to Count Frederick de Merode and General Belliard, he won a very high reputation. Among his great and numerous monumental works are statues of Rubens, Grótry, Malibran, King Leopold I., and Charlemagne. He executed also some poetic sculptures, especially 'Geneviève de Brabant,' exhibited in London (1862); 'Francesca de Rimini,' 'La Fille du Pêcheur,' 'Sleeping Children,' in possession of the queen; the 'Lion in Love,' &c. Casts from some of his works are to be seen in the Crystal Palace. He was made chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1844, and admitted to the Belgian Academy in 1845. Died in January 1883.

Geibel, Emanuel, German poet, was born at Lübeck in 1815. He was the son of a Protestant pastor, and was educated at the universities of Bonn and Berlin. He became acquainted with many eminent persons, and through the influence of one of these, Goethe's friend, Bettina von Arnim, he obtained a private tutorship in a Russian family at Athens. His first volume of 'Poems' appeared in 1840, soon after his return from Greece. Its success was immediate and lasting, and it reached a 99th edition in 1883. In 1841 he published 'Voices of the Time' (*Zeitstimmen*), a little later 'Songs of June' (*Juniuslieder*). His sympathies were aristocratic, and he received a pension from the king of Russia, and in 1852 from the king of Bavaria the title of professor of æsthetics at the reviving university of Munich. He published many other volumes of verse, one of them, 'Heroldsrufe,' a collection of spirited political poems, and also some admirable translations, especially from the Spanish and Portuguese. His lyrical drama 'Lorelei' was selected by Mendelssohn for musical treatment, but the composition was interrupted by his death, and remains a fragment. After living for some years in retirement at his native city, and having outlived his popularity, he died in April 1884.

Gibson, Thomas Milner, statesman, was the son of an officer in the army, and was born in the island of Trinidad in 1807. He was brought early to England, and was edu-

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cated at Charterhouse School, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree as a wrangler in 1830. He entered parliament in 1837 as Conservative member for Ipswich; but having adopted Liberal views, resigned his seat in 1839. For a time he was not re-elected, and meanwhile he was attracted by the movement then beginning for the abolition of the corn-laws. He caught the spirit of the leaders, and became himself one of the popular spokesmen of the famous League. He was returned to parliament for Manchester in 1841, and five years later, after the repeal of the corn-laws and the accession to power of Lord John Russell, he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade, under the new circumstances of the time a post of exceptional importance. After two years he resigned office, preferring to hold an independent position in the House of Commons. He took warm interest in the subject of national education, and rendered valuable services to the public by his successful endeavours to procure the repeal of the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper. In 1857, in consequence of his views as a member of the peace-at-any-price party, he lost his seat for Manchester. He was, however, soon after returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, and for this borough he sat until his retirement from public life in 1868. From 1859 to 1866 he was president of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet. He died on board his yacht at Algiers, February 25, 1884.

Gill, William John, geographical explorer, associate of Professor Palmer and Lieutenant Charrington in the fatal mission into the Sinai Desert (1882), was born at Bangalore in 1843. He was the son of Major Robert Gill of the Madras army, and was educated at Brighton College. After studying at the Royal Military Academy, he entered the Royal Engineers in 1864. He served in India for a short time, and in 1873 accompanied Colonel Valentine Baker in his journey to Persia, and made important surveys on the Atrek river. In the following year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Hackney, and six years later failed in a similar candidature for Nottingham. In 1876 he set out on his memorable travels in Northern and Western China, which occupied one year and eight months, and of which he gave a full account in his book entitled 'The River of Golden Sand' (1880). The importance of his enterprise was acknowledged by the award to him of one of the gold medals of the Royal Geographical Society, and soon after of one of the gold medals of the Paris Geographical Society. He afterwards attempted to visit the theatre of war in Bulgaria; then to join the English force at Candahar; served in the expedition against the Maris; attempted to penetrate to Merv, and returned to England in April 1881. In the winter of 1881-82 he went to North Africa, and made explorations in Tripoli. In June 1882 he was ordered to

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proceed to Egypt on special service, to collect information about the Bedouin tribes on the border of the Suez Canal. He was one of the two associates of Professor Palmer on the mission for the Government into the Sinai Desert, which ended with their treacherous murder on August 11 of the same year. After many weeks' search, the remains of the victims were partly recovered, and being brought home, were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a memorial tablet was erected. A memoir of Captain Gill, by his friend Colonel Henry Yule, C.B., was prefixed to the abridged edition of 'The River of Golden Sand' (1883).

Girardin, Emile de, French political journalist, was born about 1803. He was a natural son of Alexandre de Girardin, a general in the French army, and received but a scanty education. He began life as clerk in a mercantile office, but soon turned to literature. In 1827 he published 'Emile,' a novel, to some extent autobiographical, and the next year set the first example of a cheap periodical in France by starting 'Le Voleur.' The same year he was appointed inspector of the fine arts. In 1831 he married Mlle. Delphine Gay, a lady who had already attained some literary distinction, and about the same time he founded the 'Journal des Connaissances Utiles.' This was in imitation of our Libraries of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and was very successful. It was followed by other periodicals of a similar character. In conjunction with M. Boutemy he established, in 1836, the famous newspaper 'La Presse,' which consistently advocated free trade, and which, being published at a low price, necessitated a reduction in the price of other papers. A violent attack in this paper on Armand Carrel, editor of 'Le National,' led to a duel between the editors, and Carrel was killed. M. de Girardin had obtained in 1834 a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. He professed to be of no party, and made his motto 'Au jour le jour.' By his changes of opinion he acquired the designation of 'the weathercock' (*girandole*). He took an active part in the revolution of 1848, and it was at his instance that Louis Philippe signed his abdication. After the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon he was for a time absent from France, and the publication of 'La Presse' was suspended. After its reappearance he sold his share in it for £32,000. Later on he became editor of 'La Liberté,' and made persistent attacks on the imperial government and administration, which brought on him a prosecution and a heavy penalty. He afterwards conducted several other papers, was author of a large number of pamphlets, and wrote some dramatic pieces. A collection of his principal articles was published in 12 vols. in 1858. His wife died in 1855, and in the following year he married again. M. de Girardin was the originator of the *feuilleton*, or serial tale for the daily newspaper. He died at Paris, April 27, 1881.

Gortschakoff, Alexander Michaelo-

GOULD

vich, Prince, Russian statesman and diplomatist, was born in 1798. He was cousin to Prince Michael Gortschakoff, the defender of Sebastopol, and was educated at the Lyceum of Taarskoe Selo, where the poet Pushkin was his schoolfellow. He early entered the diplomatic service, was secretary to the Russian embassy in London in 1824, and afterwards held diplomatic posts in the principal European capitals. In 1841 he negotiated the marriage of the Grand-Duchess Olga with the Crown Prince Charles of Württemberg, and remained at Stuttgart for several years as her confidential adviser. In 1850 he was appointed minister to the German Confederation at Frankfort, and there he made the acquaintance of Prince (then Herr von) Bismarck. Four years later he was sent ambassador to Vienna, whence he was recalled to take the post of minister of foreign affairs on the retirement of Count Nesselrode. In his circular announcing his appointment to this important post he first used the phrase which became immediately current—'Russia is not sulking, she is meditating' (*La Russie ne boude pas, elle se recueille*). The tale of his policy would be to a large extent that of the European history of the period. Among his memorable acts are his replies to the remonstrances of the Western Powers in favour of the Poles after the insurrection of 1863, and his circular announcing (1870) that Russia would no longer be bound by the treaty of 1856 so far as respected the neutralisation of the Black Sea, which led to the rescinding of the obnoxious article at the Conference of London. His leading aim was the setting aside of such parts of the treaty of 1856 as diminished the power of Russia on the Danube and the Black Sea. Under his direction was published the elaborate 'Diplomatic History of the Crimean War.' In 1863 he was named grand chancellor of the Russian empire. During the war with Turkey in 1878 he took up his abode at Bucharest; and, though in his eightieth year, took part both in the preliminaries of San Stefano, and in the Congress of Berlin. Early in 1880, in consequence of failing strength, he resigned his post and retired to Baden-Baden. There he died, March 11, 1883.

Gould, John, a distinguished ornithologist, was born at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, in 1804. In his boyhood he showed a passion for natural history, which was fostered and definitely directed by a six years' residence at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, under the care of Mr. Aiton. His first work was 'A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains,' published in 1832. This was followed by 'The Birds of Europe,' in 5 vols. folio (1837); 'The Birds of Australia,' 7 vols. folio (1848), fruit of a two years' visit to that continent with his wife, who made the drawings from nature; 'The Mammals of Australia,' 'The Birds of Asia,' and between 1862 and 1873, 'The Birds of Great Britain,' 5 vols. folio, all the illustrations to this exquisite work being coloured by

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hand. Besides these great works, he published several important monographs, especially one on the 'Humming-Birds,' of which he formed a very large collection. He contributed more than 220 memoirs and papers to various scientific societies and periodicals. He lost the aid of his wife within a year of their return (1840) from Australia; and he died in London, February 3, 1881. In consequence of finding no publisher willing to risk the publication of his first work, he of necessity undertook it himself, and thenceforth resolutely continued to be his own publisher. His collection of humming-birds and of unmounted skins of birds has been purchased by the trustees of the British Museum.

Green, John Richard, historian, was born at Oxford in 1837. He was educated at Magdalen College School and at Jesus College, and while still an undergraduate showed a passion for historical studies, and comparatively slighted the classical and philosophical. At this period he wrote a series of papers on 'Oxford in the Eighteenth Century,' which attracted attention and gave plain promise of his future triumphs. He became a friend of Dean (then Canon) Stanley, and soon after of Tait, then Bishop of London. After taking his degree he was ordained priest (1860), and became curate of a large and poor parish in the east end of London. In 1862 he took a curacy at Hoxton, and in 1866 was appointed vicar of St. Philip's, Stepney. He discharged with exemplary energy and devotion all the duties of his office, but at the same time pursued with intense earnestness his chosen historical studies. Over-exertion during the prevalence of cholera broke down his health, and in 1869 he gave up his post. He was appointed librarian at Lambeth Palace, was at the same time engaged on the staff of the 'Saturday Review,' and above all was writing the book which first made his name known to the public. In 1874 appeared his 'Short History of the People of England,' which at once took the reading world by storm, and won the highest commendation from the best historical scholars of the time. An enlarged library edition in 4 vols. was afterwards issued. In 1877 Mr. Green married. The state of his health made it necessary for him to spend the winters in the south of Europe. Meanwhile he undertook the editorship of the series of 'History and Literature Primers,' projected by Messrs. Macmillan some years before. In the spring of 1882 he published his 'Making of England,' and still continued to work eagerly and laboriously at another work, continuing the story. This appeared after his death under the title of 'The Conquest of England.' He went to Mentone in October 1882, and there died, March 7, 1883.

Green, Thomas Hill, metaphysician, Whyte's professor of moral philosophy, Oxford, was born in 1836. He was educated at Rugby School and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1859.

GREG

During his college life he took a deep interest in religious questions, and was a keen politician, but always felt powerfully attracted to the practical sides of things. About 1860 he began to study Hegel's philosophy and the works of the Tübingen school, and he read before the 'Old Mortality' club two papers 'On the Development of Dogma.' During the American civil war he was an ardent supporter of the North. He was assistant-commissioner to the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1864, and wrote two valuable reports on the subject. In 1866 he became ethical lecturer, later on tutor at Balliol College, and in 1878 was appointed to the chair of moral philosophy, which he held till his death. He took an eager interest in the welfare of Oxford, both town and university; and during his latter years was an active member of the town council. To him chiefly Oxford owes the establishment of the High School for boys. His influence both as university teacher and citizen was very powerful, and of his rare powers and his noble character his few literary remains are an inadequate monument. After mastering the secret of Hegel he returned to Kant, and was especially impressed with the importance of the Kantian ethics. He was one of the few philosophical inquirers who, like Lotze, in the presence of modern science and its proud pretensions, held fast to the possibility of metaphysics. His writings consist of an early essay on 'The Value and Influence of Works of Fiction in Modern Times,' which gained the chancellor's prize in 1862; essays on 'Aristotle' and on 'Popular Philosophy in its Relations to Life,' which appeared in the 'North British Review;' introductory dissertations to the new edition of Hume's works (1874); a series of papers published in the 'Contemporary Review' (1877-78) on 'Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. G. H. Lewes: their Application of the Doctrine of Evolution to Thought;' two articles in 'Mind' (1882) on the question, 'Can there be a Natural Science of Man?' and several papers in the 'Academy.' After a very short illness he died at Oxford, March 26, 1882. Since his death have been published his 'Prolegomena to Ethics' (1883), edited by A. C. Bradley, and 'The Witness of God,' and 'Faith' (1883), 'Lay Sermons,' edited by A. Toynbee.

Greg, William Rathbone, political, theological, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Manchester in 1809. He was one of the younger sons of Samuel Greg of Quarry Bank, Styal, near Wilmslow, in Cheshire, and brother of R. H. Greg, M.P. for Manchester. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and after a year of Continental travel entered upon business life, but was at the same time strongly attracted to literary pursuits and to the study of the social and political problems of the day. He was one of the founders of the Manchester Statistical Society, a warm supporter of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and author of one of its prize essays, and took a deep interest in the

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religious questions which began to threaten existing creeds, customs, and institutions. After some years, he abandoned business and devoted himself entirely to authorship. For some time he resided at Wansfell on Windermere, but afterwards removed to London. His special knowledge as statistician and economist led to his appointment in 1856 as a commissioner of the customs, and in 1864 as comptroller of H.M.'s Stationery Office. He retired from this post in 1877. He was author of 'The Creed of Christendom' (1850), of which a fifth edition appeared in 1877; 'Essays on Political and Social Science' (1854), reprinted from the 'Edinburgh Review'; 'Enigmas of Life' (1872), of which thirteen editions appeared during his lifetime; 'Rocks Ahead, or Warnings of Cassandra' (1874); 'Mistaken Aims and Unattainable Ideals of the Artisan Class' (1876); 'Miscellaneous Essays' (1881), &c. He was a regular contributor to the 'Pall Mall Gazette' from its commencement, and several of his works consist of articles contributed to the leading reviews. He was a powerful thinker and close reasoner, and one of the best writers of prose of the age. But his views of society and of the tendencies of modern civilisation were gloomy and depressing, becoming at last pessimistic. In personal character and social intercourse he had not the bitterness which might be supposed from the tone of his writings, but was one of the most kindly, genial, and courteous of men. He was thrice married. His first wife was a daughter of Dr. William Henry of Manchester, the eminent chemist, and his second a daughter of the Right Hon. James Wilson, founder of the 'Economist,' and Indian finance minister. By his first wife he had a family of four sons and one daughter. He died in London, November, 15, 1881.

Grey, Sir George, Baronet, G.C.B., statesman, was born at Gibraltar, May 11, 1799. He was the son of the first baronet, and the nephew of the second Earl Grey, the famous Reform minister. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. as first-class in classics in 1821, and in due course the degree of M.A. He studied at Lincoln's Inn and was called to the bar in 1826; succeeded to the baronetcy two years later; and in 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill, entered parliament as member for Devonport. He sat for this borough fifteen years, was elected for North Northumberland in 1847, and for Morpeth in 1853. His maiden speech was a vigorous justification of the Irish Coercion Bill, introduced in 1833. The next year he was for a few months Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and returned to the same post in 1835. Canadian affairs were then pressing for public attention, and he supported the ministerial measures against the attacks of Mr. Roebuck, then agent for the colonists. He displayed great administrative ability in dealing with the troubles in Jamaica. In 1839 he was made judge-

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advocate, and two years later chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but retired with his colleagues the same year. He took a prominent part in the debates on Irish questions in 1844-45, and supported the increased grant to the college of Maynooth. In 1846, in the first administration of Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department. He made a great speech on introducing a measure for the more effectual repression of seditious and treasonable practices in the United Kingdom, and in the same session had the conduct of an Alien Bill through the House of Commons. The most memorable of his achievements as Home Secretary was his successful coping with the Chartist agitation in the year of revolutions, 1848. An outbreak was threatened in London for April 10; the popular excitement rose to a high pitch; but by his wise and energetic precautions the agitators were baffled and the day passed off peaceably. Special constables to the number of 150,000 were sworn in. Louis Napoleon, then in exile, served among these. Early in 1852 he retired from office with the ministry, lost his seat in the general election in July, and in January 1853 was returned for Morpeth. In the following year he took office as Colonial Secretary in the Coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen. He strenuously opposed the motion for inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, which, however, was carried. In 1855 he again became Home Secretary, and soon after introduced a measure dealing with secondary punishments. In June 1859, under the restored Palmerston ministry, he became chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was again Home Secretary from 1861-66. His public life closed with the dissolution of 1874. Sir George Grey married in 1827 a daughter of the Bishop of Lichfield, by whom he had one son, who died before him. Sir George died at his seat near Alnwick, September 9, 1882. His grandson succeeded him in the baronetcy.

Gruner, Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig, a distinguished German engraver, was born at Dresden in 1801. He was trained at the Academy of Decorative Painting in that city, and afterwards studied engraving at Prague and in Italy. For ten years he studied at Milan under Longhi and Anderloni, and worked for some time in Rome. He afterwards lived for many years in England, and was much employed by the Queen and Prince Consort. He executed plates after Velasquez, Perugino, Raphael, Lo Spagna, &c. In 1858 he was appointed professor of engraving in the Academy of Dresden, and was also director of the royal collection of engravings. Foremost among his very numerous works are his prints after Raphael; and among these is the engraving of the famous 'Ansidei Madonna,' lately in the Blenheim collection, and now (1884) purchased for the National Gallery. This work occupied him for six years, and was

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completed in 1857. Among his published works are 'Bas-reliefs of the Façade of the Cathedral of Orvieto,' 'Terra-cotta Architecture of North Italy,' 'Specimens of Ornamental Art selected from the Best Models of the Classical Period,' 'Decorations of the Garden Pavilion at Buckingham Palace,' &c. Died at Dresden, February 27, 1882.

Guest, Edwin, master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, historical scholar, was born in 1800. He was educated at the grammar school at Birmingham and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1824, and was afterwards elected fellow of his college. He adopted the profession of the law, and was in due course called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but without having any strong relish for legal studies. He devoted himself to the study of early English literature, and working laboriously in fields then comparatively uncultivated, became one of the highest authorities on his chosen subject. The only book he published is the 'History of English Rhythms' (1838), a storehouse of valuable and original researches. It was reissued in 1855. He made, however,

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many learned contributions to the early history of Britain, which appeared in the 'Archæological Journal,' the 'Transactions of the Archæological Institute,' the 'Philological Transactions,' &c. Among the subjects of his essays are 'Earthworks in Britain,' 'Cæsar's Invasion of Britain,' 'Campaign of Aulus Plautius,' 'Probable Date of Stonehenge,' 'The Four Roman Ways,' &c. In 1852 Dr. Guest was appointed master of Caius College, and this post he held till within a few weeks of his death. In 1854 he was chosen vice-chancellor of Cambridge University. He was a F.R.S. from 1841, and D.C.L. of Oxford. He married in 1859 and left his wife surviving. After a long period of failing health, he died at Sandford, near Hayford in Oxfordshire, November 23, 1880. His collected papers were published in 1883, under the title of 'Origines Celticæ.' The value of these papers may be judged from the testimony of the historian, Mr. E. A. Freeman, who says, 'It is little indeed in amount that Dr. Guest has left behind him, but that little is all of the purest gold.'

H

Haas, Ernst, Oriental scholar, was born at Coburg in 1835. He studied at the universities of Berlin and Bonn, and after applying himself to mediæval history and literature, and to philology, he took up the study of Sanscrit. This fascinated him more and more, and at length won his exclusive attention. He afterwards studied at Tübingen and Berlin; and from Sanscrit manuscripts in the Royal Library he compiled an important treatise on the early marriage rites of the Hindus. After further studies at Paris, and three years' residence as private tutor in the family of Lord Minto, he obtained in 1866 an appointment at the British Museum, as assistant in the Department of Printed Books. In 1875 he was called to the chair of Sanscrit at University College, London. He took part in preparing the catalogue of Sanscrit manuscripts in the India Office Library, and at the same time was engaged on his 'Catalogue of Sanscrit and Pali Books in the British Museum,' published in 1876. Other labours of the same kind were interrupted by the illness which proved fatal. Died in London, July 1882.

Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland, but was brought to England at an early age. Her maiden name was Anna Maria Fielding, and she was married to Mr. S. C. Hall in 1824. Her first publication was the 'Sketches of Irish Character,' which appeared in 1829. She was joint-author with Mr. Hall of 'Ireland, its Scenery, Character,' &c., 'The Book of the Thames,' and other works. Her first novel was 'The Buccaneer' (1832), note-

worthy for a vindication of Cromwell, in which she anticipated the more powerful judgment of Carlyle. Other novels followed, several dramatic pieces, and books for children. Her best works are the 'Lights and Shadows of Irish Life' and 'Pilgrimages to English Shrines.' She died at East Moulsey, January 30, 1881.

Hampton, John Somerset, Baron (long known as Sir John Pakington), was born at Powick Court, in Worcestershire, in 1799. His family name was Russell, but in early manhood he assumed the name of Pakington on succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle, Sir John Pakington. He studied at Eton, whence he passed to Oriel College, Oxford. In 1837 he entered parliament as member for Droitwich, and for this borough he sat till raised to the peerage. He was a Conservative, and a supporter of Sir Robert Peel, until the repeal of the corn-laws. In 1846 he was created a baronet. In Lord Derby's first administration he held the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. The same year (1852) he was appointed a member of the Committee of Council on Education, and thenceforth took an active part in promoting general education. In the second Derby administration Sir John Pakington was First Lord of the Admiralty, and after the fall of the ministry he was made a K.G.C.B., civil division. In the third Derby administration (1866) he was reappointed First Lord of the Admiralty, but the next year took the post of Secretary of State for War. In March 1874 he was raised to the peerage as

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Baron Hampton. On the establishment of the Institution of Naval Architects (1860) he was named a vice-president, and not long after was elected president. From this office he retired only a few weeks before his death. He took a deep interest in popular education, and in 1855 and 1857 introduced education bills in parliament, which foreshadowed the board-school system ultimately established. From 1875 till his death he was First Civil Service Commissioner. He was three times married. He died in London, April 9, 1880, and his only son succeeded to the peerage.

Hanna, William, Scottish theologian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Belfast in 1808. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Hanna, professor of theology at Belfast; studied at the University of Edinburgh, and was ordained a minister of the Kirk in 1835. At the disruption in 1843 he seceded from the Kirk, and became a minister of the Free Church. From 1850 he was associated for some fifteen or sixteen years with Dr. Guthrie in the pastorate of St John's Church, Edinburgh. He was author of 'Wycliffe and the Huguenots,' 'Wars of the Huguenots,' 'Mémorial of Dr. Chalmers' (1849), and several volumes on the life of Christ, one of which, on 'The Last Days of our Lord's Passion,' passed through more than twenty editions in the author's lifetime. The 'Letters of Thomas Erskine of Linlathen,' published in 1877, were edited by Dr. Hanna, and he was for several years editor of the 'North British Review.' He married a daughter of Dr. Chalmers. He was a D.D. of Edinburgh, and honorary LL.D. of the University of Glasgow. Ill-health had compelled him to retire from the ministry many years before his death. Died in London, May 24, 1882.

Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, second Earl of, statesman, was born May 19, 1798. He was the eldest son of the first Earl, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1819 with the highest honours, securing a 'double first.' In due course he took the degree of M.A. Soon after attaining his majority he entered parliament as member for Tiverton, was made a Lord of the Admiralty in 1827, but resigned in the following year on the formation of the Wellington administration. He was an earnest supporter of Catholic emancipation, and believed that the new ministry would never concede it. In 1830 he returned to office as secretary to the Indian Board, but again retired in 1831. The same year he was returned to parliament as member for Liverpool, and this seat he occupied for sixteen years. He was offered a post in the second Peel ministry, but declined it. He bore the courtesy title of Lord Sandon till his father's death in 1847, when he succeeded to the earldom and was called to the House of Lords. Under Lord Palmerston's first administration he was appointed chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1855), and in the following year he took the

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office of Lord Privy Seal, which, however, he resigned at the close of 1857. His most important speech in the Upper House was delivered in 1869, when he moved the rejection of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Lord Harrowby was a liberal supporter of philanthropic and charitable movements. He was a member of several government commissions, and a governor of the Charterhouse. In 1859 he was created a K.G. He married in 1823 Lady Frances Stuart, daughter of the first Marquis of Bute. He died at Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, after a long illness, November 19, 1882. The same day, by a singular coincidence, his younger brother, the Hon. F. Dudley Ryder, died in his seventy-seventh year.

Hatherley, William Page Wood, Baron, Lord Chancellor of England, was born November 29, 1801. He was the second son of the famous Alderman Sir Matthew Wood; was educated at Winchester School, at the University of Geneva, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; took his degree at Cambridge in 1824, and became a student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1827, and the same year took his degree of M.A., having already been elected fellow of his college. During this period he made the acquaintance of many eminent literary men, among them Basil Montagu, for whom he translated Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' and at whose house he met Coleridge, Carlyle, Edward Irving, and 'Barry Cornwall.' He obtained a large practice as equity draughtsman and conveyancer, and in 1845 became queen's counsel. Two years later he entered parliament as member for the city of Oxford, and this seat he held till he was raised to the bench. In 1849 he was appointed vice-chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in 1851 solicitor-general, and in January 1853 he took his seat as vice-chancellor. In March 1868 he was named one of the lords justices of appeal, and sworn of the Privy Council. In the following December he became Lord Chancellor, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Hatherley. In consequence of failing sight he retired in 1872. His personal character, eminently unselfish, was beyond praise, and his life and career, private and public, were singularly fortunate and happy. His judgments were seldom challenged, and he was second to none as a clear expositor of the law and its application to the cases before him. He married in 1830, and after nearly fifty years of wedded happiness lost his wife in 1878. He took a warm interest in religious and philanthropic movements, taught in a Sunday-school for thirty years, and actively assisted in the management of various charities. He died at Westminster, July 10, 1881. A memoir of his life, by W. R. W. Stephens, appeared in 1883.

Havergal, Frances Ridley, poet and hymn-writer, was born at Astley, Worcester-shire, December 14, 1836. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. William Henry Havergal,

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M.A., who held the rectory of Astley for twenty years, and was later on made honorary canon of Worcester. He was well known as a musical composer by his cathedral services and numerous chants, hymn tunes, and sacred songs. Frances was a precocious child, an early lover of hymns, of music, of nature, and began at the age of seven to make verses. In 1845 the family removed to Worcester, and three years later the mother died. In her childhood Frances was thoughtful and serious, and the kindlings of religious aspiration in her early years grew into a steady glow of faith and saintly fervour. There is little to tell of her outward life. The interest of the 'Memorials' published since her death is almost entirely domestic and religious. She was a prolific writer, and produced volume after volume of hymns and sacred songs, with some simple stories for the young. Among the titles of her works are 'The Ministry of Song,' 'Under the Surface,' 'Under His Shadow,' 'Swiss Letters and Alpine Poems,' &c. They charm a very large class of readers, and have had an immense circulation. Some of these volumes were illustrated by the Baroness Helga von Cramm, her intimate friend for some years. Her last days were spent at Caswell Bay, near Swansea, and there she died, June 3, 1879. Her remains were interred in her father's grave at Astley. A library edition of her complete poetical works has just been issued (1884).

Hayes, Isaac Israel, American arctic explorer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1832. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and took his degree of M.D. in 1853. During the next two years he was engaged as surgeon to the second arctic expedition of Dr. Kane. His belief in the existence of an open polar sea led him to project, and, after the conquest of difficulties, to undertake a voyage in search of it (1860-61). After his return he served as army surgeon on the side of the Union in the Civil War. He made another voyage of exploration in 1869, visiting Greenland, and especially its southern coasts. He was author of 'An Arctic Boat Journey,' 'The Open Polar Sea,' 'Cast Away in the Cold,' and 'The Land of Desolation.' He received gold medals from the Geographical Societies of London and Paris for his discoveries. During his last years he took an active part in politics as a member of the State Legislature of New York. Died in December 1881.

Hayward, Abraham, a distinguished man of letters, was born in Wiltshire in 1802. He was brought up to the law, studied at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1832. He cared, however, much more for literature than for law, and made little impression as a barrister. He had translated and printed privately, before he was called to the bar, Savigny's dissertation on 'The Vocation of Our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence.' He founded and for many

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years edited 'The Law Magazine,' and was raised in 1845 to the dignity of queen's counsel. He took a keen interest in politics, and starting as a Conservative, followed Sir Robert Peel in his secession, and became one of the chief contributors to the 'Morning Chronicle.' In 1833 he published a prose translation of the first part of 'Faust,' and thus powerfully contributed to extend the knowledge of Goethe's genius among his countrymen. The translation has passed through nine editions. Among his separate works are 'The Art of Dining' (1852), 'Short Rules for Modern Whist' (1878), short memoirs on 'Lord Chesterfield' and 'George Selwyn,' an edition of the 'Autobiography, Letters, and Remains of Mrs. Piozzi,' and 'Diaries of a Lady of Quality.' But his literary reputation rests chiefly on his essays contributed to the reviews and magazines, collected and issued under the title of 'Biographical and Critical Essays,' in 5 vols. (1858-74). Mr. Hayward enjoyed a great reputation for his conversational powers and as the prince of anecdotists, and was a welcome guest in the most distinguished social circles. For nearly half a century he was intimately acquainted with most of the eminent persons and great transactions, social and political, of his time. He was never married. Died in London, February 2, 1884.

Heinicke, Samuel, the first teacher of deaf-mutes by speech and lip-reading, was born near Weissenfels, in Saxony, about 1729. He was the son of a peasant who owned a bit of land and knew nothing of books. He early showed a fondness for books and collected a small library; but his father, dreading what it might grow to, destroyed the books, sparing only the Bible and the hymn-book. He then took comfort in music, fell in love, was unsuccessful, ran away from home, and enlisted in the Grenadier regiment at Dresden. The chaplain took a liking to him and taught him something of Latin, French, and history. After a year or two, he married, and employed his leisure in teaching. The Seven Years' War involved him in various strange adventures, and at length in 1769 he settled as village schoolmaster at Eppendorf near Hamburg. There was no peace for him here; the parson spoke ill of him, the peasants were puzzled by his ways, and the mob invaded his school-house. He faced them pluckily, and the insurrection was put down. He then undertook to teach a poor deaf and dumb child of his friend, the village miller, and cast about for some method of teaching it to speak instead of making signs. After much inquiry and thought, he succeeded, and the matter soon became widely known. Other pupils were intrusted to him, and in 1778, by invitation of the Elector, he settled near Leipzig. In a short time he was enabled to realise his long-cherished ideal, by founding the institution at Weissenfels for teaching the dumb to speak. It was the first

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school of the kind. Heinicke conducted the school for twelve years, and died at Weissenfels, April 30, 1790. His method was long practically superseded by the sign system of De l'Épée, but is now (1884) winning its way to general recognition.

Hillebrand, Karl, German historian and critical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Giessen in 1829. He was the son of Joseph Hillebrand, historian of German literature and a professor in the University of Giessen, and was educated at this university. At the age of twenty he took part in the revolutionary movement of 1849, and was imprisoned at Rastadt. After three months he made his escape and took refuge in France, continuing his studies, and afterwards earning his livelihood as a teacher. He lived chiefly at Strasbourg and in Paris, and was for a time secretary to Heine. At the University of Bordeaux he took his degree, and about the same time was naturalised in France. Later on he taught German at the school of St. Cyr, and was appointed to a professorship at Douai. On the outbreak of the war between France and Germany (1870) he resigned his chair at Douai, resumed his German nationality, and, quitting France, went to Rome as correspondent of the 'Times.' Almost immediately after he took up his abode at Florence, and there spent the rest of his life. In 1880 he visited England, married an English lady, and delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution on German thought in the 18th century. In 1881 he was prostrated by severe illness, from which he only partially recovered. Of his peculiar genius, his great learning, and original power, his published works form an inadequate monument; and only by those who knew him personally can the rare charm of his conversation, so brilliant, unconventional, suggestive, and tolerant, be imagined. He was author of 'Frankreich und die Franzosen' (1872), translated into English by Mr. H. W. K. Roese; 'German Thought in the Eighteenth Century,' written in English; a series of essays collected under the title of 'Völker, Zeiten, und Menschen,' and an unfinished history of France from the accession of Louis Philippe to the fall of Napoleon III. (1879). He was a frequent contributor to the chief periodicals of France, Germany, and England, and while at Florence edited the review 'Italia.' The spirit and best sympathies of various nationalities found a friendly meeting-place in his large and tolerant mind. He died at Florence, after long illness, October 18, 1884.

Hoffmann, Albert, founder and editor of 'Kladderadatsch,' the German 'Punch,' was born about 1818. In conjunction with Dehm, Kalisch, Löwenstein, and others, he started his comic paper in 1848. It had a large success, and brought him a fortune. He died at Berlin, August 23, 1880.

Holl, Francis, an eminent engraver, was born at Camden Town in 1816. He was the son of an engraver, William Holl, and grand-

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son of another William Holl, likewise an engraver. He was trained by his father, and attained considerable skill and success in his art. Among his more important prints are those of the 'Coming of Age' and 'The Railway Station,' after Frith, and the 'Invention of the Stocking Loom,' after Elmore. He first exhibited in 1856, and he waited nearly thirty years from that time before he became one of the Academicians. He was elected A.R.A. in 1883, being thus at the same time the youngest associate of the Academy, and one of the oldest members of his profession. He died near Godalming, Surrey, in January 1884. His son, Mr. Frank Holl, the distinguished painter, was chosen R.A. in 1883.

Horne, Richard Henry (or as he called himself in later life, Richard Hengist), poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, was born December 31, 1802. After studying for a time at Sandhurst College, he became a midshipman in the Mexican navy, and continued in active service throughout the war. The course of his life thereafter was unusually stirring and full of adventure. Like Othello, he could tell 'of most disastrous chances, of moving accidents by flood and field, of hairbreadth 'scapes.' He had a narrow escape from a shark while bathing, was seized with the yellow fever, broke his ribs at Niagara, suffered shipwreck, and on his voyage home experienced a mutiny of the crew, and a fire at sea. He soon after entered upon a literary career, and as early as 1828 published in the 'Athenaeum' a poem entitled 'Hecatompyles.' He became a prolific writer both in verse and prose; and the mere titles of his works would probably occupy a column or more of this Dictionary. Most noteworthy among his poetical works are 'Cosmo de Medici, an Historical Tragedy' (1837), of which a new edition, with some miscellaneous poems, appeared in 1875; 'The Death of Marlowe, a Tragedy in One Act' (1837); 'Gregory VII., a Tragedy' (1840); 'Orion, an Epic Poem, Price One Farthing' (1843), his principal poem, priced so low in sarcastic response to the supposed indifference of the public to poetry and the drama. The poem, however, went through six editions within a year, and the price was gradually raised. In 1846 appeared a volume entitled 'Ballad Romances'; in 1848, 'Judas Iscariot, a Miracle Play, in Two Acts,' with other poems; 'Prometheus the Fire-Bringer,' a lyrical drama (1864). His first prose publication was the 'Exposition of the False Medium and Barriers excluding Men of Genius from the Public,' which appeared in 1833, and made the author many enemies. It was followed the next year by the 'Spirit of Peers and People, a National Tragi-Comedy'; in 1844 by 'A New Spirit of the Age'; in 1850, anonymously, 'The Poor Artist, or Seven Eyesights and One Object,' a volume abounding in wisdom and beauty; in 1851, 'The Dreamer and the Worker, a Story of the Present Time'; in 1859, 'Australian Facts and Fancies'; and in 1883 a remarkable-

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book entitled 'Sithron the Star-Stricken.' It was put forth as a translation from the Arabic of a learned Jew, criticising the character and actions of David, king of Israel. Mr. Horne was a voluminous contributor to periodical literature. His literary labours were to some extent suspended by his long visit to Australia, 1852 to 1869. His practical ability led to his appointment to various official posts at the gold-fields. In 1874 a small pension on the Civil List was given him, which was afterwards doubled. With the exception of failing sight, he enjoyed good health and vigorous intellect till a few months before his death. Died at Margate, March 13, 1884. He has left behind many unpublished works.

Hughenden, Viscount. [Beaconsfield, Earl of.]

Hullah, John, musical composer and teacher of singing, was born at Worcester, June 27, 1812. He received his musical education under William Horsley, the composer, and at the Royal Academy of Music. In 1836 he first became generally known as composer of the music to Dickens's 'Village Coquette,' which was followed by other operatic pieces and many songs. Among the latter is the music to Charles Kingsley's 'Three Fishers.'

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But he made his chief reputation as a teacher of singing. In 1840 he visited Paris, and made himself acquainted with Wilhem's method of teaching, and in the following year he started classes in London on that system. It became very popular, and it is stated that 25,000 pupils attended his classes between 1840 and 1860. He was appointed professor of vocal music at King's College and Queen's College, and succeeded Horsley as organist at the Charterhouse. In 1874 he was appointed inspector of training schools for the United Kingdom. This post he resigned about 1882. He edited 'Part Music for Four Voices,' and 'Vocal Scores,' and published many educational works. Among these are a 'Grammar of Harmony,' 'A Grammar of Vocal Music,' and a 'Grammar of Counterpoint.' He delivered lectures at the Royal Institution, which were published under the titles of 'The History of Modern Music' (1862), and 'The Transition Period of Musical History' (1865). Hullah was a vehement opponent of the Tonic Sol-Fa system. He was made honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh University in 1876, and in the following year was chosen member of the society of St. Cecilia at Rome. He died in London, February 21, 1884.

J

Jäschke, Heinrich August, Tibetan scholar and Moravian missionary, was born at Herrnhut in 1817. He studied theology at the Moravian college of Niesky in Silesia, and was afterwards one of its teachers. In 1856 he went to India as superintendent of a mission-station in the Western Himalaya, and there he remained for twelve years. He had early shown a remarkable capacity for learning languages, and this he now turned to account in acquiring a mastery of Tibetan. He published at the mission-station, Kye-lang, a 'Practical Grammar of the Tibetan Language,' 'Romanised Tibetan and English Dictionary,' and an 'Introduction to the Hindi and Urdú Languages for Tibetans.' He also undertook a Tibetan translation of the New Testament, which was passing through the press at the time of his death, and a 'Tibetan-German Dictionary,' which appeared in 1873. A revised English edition of this dictionary has been published. He was esteemed the highest authority in his special field of learning. Died at Herrnhut, September 24, 1883.

Jerrold, William Blanchard, journalist and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1826. He was the eldest son of Douglas Jerrold, and very early began to write. Besides plays and tales and light sketches of French life and character, he was author of 'London, a Pilgrimage,' illustrated by Gustave Doré, and a 'Life of Napoleon III.' an apology for the second empire. For

twenty-six years he edited 'Lloyd's Weekly News,' which his father had edited before him. He married in 1849 the daughter of Laman Blanchard, his father's intimate friend. Died in London, March 10, 1884.

Jessel, Sir George, Master of the Rolls, was born in London in 1824. He was the son of a Jewish merchant, studied at University College, London, and took his degree in 1843. He especially distinguished himself in mathematics, and taking the degree of M.A. in 1844, was chosen a fellow of the college. Adopting the law as his profession, he entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1847. In 1865 he became a queen's counsel and a bencher of his inn. He was a Liberal in politics, and was returned to parliament for Dover in 1868. Three years later he was appointed Solicitor-General, and soon after was knighted. In 1873, after the retirement of Lord Romilly, he was made Master of the Rolls and a privy councillor; and in November 1875 he became a judge of the high court and the supreme court of judicature, retaining, however, his former title. In 1881 he was made a judge of the court of appeal. Sir George Jessel was the first Jew raised to the judicial bench in the United Kingdom. As a judge he won a great and peculiar reputation. He showed astonishing mastery of details, an extraordinary power of swift decision, and of decision so well-grounded as to stand the test of a court of appeal. 'He united,' says 'St. James's Gazette,'

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'speed and sureness of foot in a degree which has probably never been equalled in English judicial history.' Died in London, March 21, 1883.

Jevons, William Stanley, a distinguished logician and economist, was born at Liverpool, September 1, 1835. He was the son of an iron merchant, and a grandson of William Roscoe, the historian. He was educated at University College, London, and in his mathematical studies profited much by the influence and teaching of Professor de Morgan. At the instance of Graham, then Master of the Mint, he was appointed assayer to the Australian Royal Mint at Sydney, and this post he held about five years (1854-59). He continued his scientific studies, and published 'Data concerning the Climate of Australia and New Zealand.' After his return home he resumed his studies, took the degree of M.A. at London University, and in 1864 became a fellow of his college. Two years later he was appointed professor of logic and philosophy and Cobden lecturer in political economy at Owens College, Manchester. In 1872 he was elected F.R.S. After making a solid reputation as an original thinker by the publication of various works, he was appointed in 1876 to the chair of political economy at University College, London. The same year the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. He filled successively the posts of examiner in political economy in London University, examiner in moral sciences, Cambridge, and examiner in logic and mental and moral philosophy, London. The principal works of Professor Jevons are the 'Elementary Treatise on Logic' (1870); 'The Principles of Science, a Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method' (1874), of which a second edition appeared in 1877; 'Theory of Political Economy' (1871); 'Money and the Mechanism of Exchange' and 'The State in Relation to Labour' (1882). To these are to be added a pamphlet entitled 'A Serious Fall in the Price of Gold' (1863); 'The Substitution of Similars the True Principle of Reasoning' (1869); a treatise on 'The Coal Question,' which led to a royal commission of inquiry on the subject; a 'Primer of Logic,' and a series of articles criticising Mill's system of philosophy. In 1881 he relinquished his professorship to devote himself exclusively to literary work. He was drowned while bathing at Bexhill, in Sussex, August 13, 1882. Since his death have appeared two collections of his papers contributed to various journals and periodicals, entitled 'Methods of Social Reform' (1883), and 'Investigations in Currency and Finance' (1884).

Jones, John Winter, principal librarian of the British Museum, was born at Lambeth in 1805. He was a son of J. W. Jones, editor of the 'Naval Chronicle' and the 'European Magazine,' and was educated at St. Paul's School. In 1837 he obtained an appointment as assistant in the National Library, and took

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part from the first in the preparation of the catalogue of authors. In 1850 he was made assistant-keeper of the printed books, succeeded Mr. Panizzi as keeper in 1856, and as principal librarian in 1866. This office he held for twelve years. He had rendered valuable service in connection with the removal of the library from Montague House; and in the erection and arrangements of the new reading-room he constantly co-operated with his chief. He prepared the 'Guide to the Printed Books in the Grenville Library and the King's Library,' and edited the catalogue of books of reference in the reading-room. He translated and edited several works for the Hakluyt Society, and contributed to the 'Archæologia,' and the 'Quarterly' and 'North British' reviews. He was vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and honorary member of the British Archæological Association. By his habitual courtesy and kindness he endeared himself to his colleagues and subordinates in the library. He died at Henley-on-Thames, September 7, 1881.

Jones, Thomas Rymer, comparative anatomist, was born in 1809. He was brought up to the medical profession, and was admitted M.R.C.S. in 1833; but, being unfitted for practice by deafness, he renounced his profession, and devoted himself to study and authorship. He held the professorship of comparative anatomy at King's College, London, for many years, having been called to that chair on the foundation of the college. His reputation was established by the publication, in 1838, of his 'General Outline of the Animal Kingdom,' of which a second edition, enlarged, appeared in 1856. He was named in 1840 Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution, and was later on examiner in comparative anatomy and physiology in London University. Professor Jones published also a 'Natural History of Animals,' and was a contributor to the 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.' He was F.R.S. from 1844. Died at Kensington, December 10, 1880.

Jung, Sir Salar, prime minister (Dewan) of the Nizam, one of the greatest of native Indian statesmen, was born in 1829. His name was Mir Torab Ali; he was of princely descent, was well educated, and was early admitted into the civil service of Hyderabad. His uncle, Suraj-el-Mulk, was then prime minister; under him he was trained for official work, and on his death in 1853 he succeeded to his post. The country was at that time in a state of almost hopeless anarchy, the nobles turbulent, the people oppressed, the exchequer impoverished, and trade destroyed. The danger was impending that native rule would be abolished, and the whole Deccan be transferred to the English, as the province of Berar had actually been. Salar Jung immediately set himself with far-seeing courage to the task of reform. He restored order in the capital, insisted on discipline in the army, brought atrocious criminals to punishment,

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and thus made possible the revival of trade and the replenishing of the treasury, and averted the dreaded annexation. During the great mutiny and Sepoy war, Salar Jung stood faithful to the English, and an attack on the Residency was repulsed. He persevered in his endeavours after reform, in the hope of ultimately getting Berar restored to the Nizam.

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And in 1876 he came to England with a view to procure such restoration; but the Government was firm, and he went back disappointed. On the death of the Nizam, Afsul-ud-Dewlah, in 1869, he was raised to the post of regent. He was made a Knight of the Star of India in 1867, and promoted Knight Grand Commander in 1871. Died, February 2, 1883.

K

Kauffman, Constantine, a famous Russian general, governor-general of Turkestan, was born at Maidani in 1818. Of German origin, as indicated by his name, he was trained as a military engineer, and won his first distinction in the Caucasus. At the period of the Crimean war he was already of so high a reputation, not only as a soldier but as a diplomatist, that he was charged with the task of arranging with General Williams the terms of the capitulation of Kars. About the same time (1855) he was promoted to the rank of general, was named chief of the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and soon after appointed to a high post in the ministry of war. To him, in conjunction with General Milutin, the war minister, was intrusted the task of a complete reorganisation of the army. In 1865 he was made governor of Lithuania, and two years later governor-general of Turkestan. This post he held till his death, a period of fifteen years. His dominant idea was that of the supremacy of Russia in Central Asia, and to its realisation he devoted his life. In 1868 he led an expedition against Bokhara, occupied Samarcand, and made the country subject to Russia. His next undertaking was the expedition to Khiva in 1873, which, notwithstanding assurances given to the English Government that the khanate was not to be taken possession of by Russia, nor occupied for any length of time, resulted in its becoming a dependency of Russia. This was quickly followed by an expedition against Khokand, successfully conducted by General Kauffman (1875), at the close of which the country was annexed to Russia. He would fain have proceeded further, and did in fact send agents into Afghanistan, the Ameer, Shere Ali, favouring his views. This led to the invasion of Afghanistan by English troops, and the determination of the Czar not to interfere for a time. General Kauffman was thenceforth occupied in various expeditions against Turcoman tribes. He died in May 1882.

Keller, Ferdinand, Swiss archaeologist, investigator of the Swiss lake-dwellings, was born about 1800. He early showed a great fondness for natural history, and after going through a course of theological study, with a view to the clerical profession, he resumed his early favourite studies. He spent some months at Paris, and in 1826 came to England, where he remained about five years, engaged as private tutor in a noble family. Soon after his return to Switzerland, he made the discovery of the remains of a Celtic burial-ground on the Burghölzli; and for the purpose of making researches on the site, and other similar researches, he founded, and became president of, the Swiss Antiquarian Society. The publication of the society's 'Mittheilungen' began in 1837, and of these the president illustrated, and almost wholly wrote, thirty volumes. He began the investigation of the lake-dwellings, by which he made his special reputation, in 1853-54. An English account of his discoveries, translated and arranged by J. E. Lee, appeared in 1866 (2d ed. 1878). He died at Zurich, July 21, 1881.

Knight, John Prescott, portrait painter, secretary of the Royal Academy, was the son of a comedian, and was born in 1803. He began life as clerk in a merchant's office, but being freed from his engagement by the failure of his employer, betook himself to the study of drawing. After being a pupil of Mr. Saxe and Mr. Clint, he entered at the age of twenty the school of the Royal Academy. In the following year (1824) he exhibited his first portrait, 'Little Knight, the Comedian.' He gradually won his way to popularity, and painted portraits almost exclusively. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1836, and R.A. in 1844. In 1848 he was appointed secretary of the Royal Academy, and this post he held for twenty-five years, retiring on a pension in 1873. He was also professor of perspective from 1839 to 1860. Died in London, March 26, 1881.

L

Lassell, William, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Bolton, in Lancashire, June 18, 1799. In early manhood he began to construct improved reflecting telescopes for his

own use; and with a Newtonian equatorially mounted on a new plan he discovered the sixth star in the trapezium of Orion. With another reflector of 2 feet aperture, and 20 feet focal

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length, he discovered in 1847 the satellite of Neptune; and the next year the eighth satellite of Saturn. In 1851 he discovered two additional satellites of Uranus. Through the winter of 1852-53 he made observations with this telescope in Malta. After his return he constructed a more magnificent instrument, 4 feet in aperture and 37 feet focal length; and with it he made, between 1861 and 1865, many important observations in Malta, and many discoveries. These labours are recorded in the memoirs of the R. A. S. Mr. Lassell afterwards settled at Maidenhead, continuing his experiments, observations, and improvements in construction. Among his practical services to science is a polishing machine for specula of large size. He was F.R.A.S. from 1839, received the gold medal of the Society in 1849, and was elected president in 1870. He was also F.R.S., and received in 1858 one of the royal medals. Other scientific honours were conferred on him. He died at Maidenhead, October 5, 1880.

Lawson, Cecil, landscape painter, was born at Wellington, in Shropshire, in 1851. He was of a family of artists, and at a very early age showed that he inherited the passion and the faculty for art. He is said to have copied a picture by Stanfield when only four years old, and at six to have taken a portrait. He did not seek instruction in any school of art, nor of any master, but was entirely self-taught. He worked much out of doors, and much in the National Gallery, being especially influenced by the masterpieces of Dutch art. In 1870 he first exhibited at the Royal Academy; the picture was his 'Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.' Later on his works were not seldom among the rejected of the Academy, and his merits as a painter were warmly debated. Among his principal works are the 'Hop Gardens' (1876), the 'Minister's Garden' (1878), 'Voice of the Cuckoo' (1878), 'Wharfedale' (1880), 'The Cloud,' and the 'Valley of Desolation.' He excelled in the delineation of skies and clouds, and in the judgment of some critics was in this respect unrivalled except by Turner. His absorbing passion and strenuous labours broke down his health, and in the winter of 1881-82 he visited Mentone. He died soon after his return, June 10, 1882. He had married in 1879, and left his wife surviving him. A collection of his works was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in the following winter, and a memoir of his life was written by Mr. Edmund Gosse.

Lee, William, archdeacon of Dublin, a learned theologian and Biblical critic, was born in Ireland in 1815. He was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was chosen a fellow in 1839. He held the chair of ecclesiastical history from 1857 till 1862, and his lectures attracted many hearers besides the members of his classes. In 1862 he resigned his fellowship, and was appointed Archbishop King's lecturer on divinity; and in 1864 was

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appointed by Archbishop Trench to the archdeaconry of Dublin. His published works comprise 'Lectures on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture, its Nature and Proof,' being the Donnellan lectures for 1852; 'Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical History' (1858); a short treatise on miracles, a commentary on the Revelation, &c. He was a member of the company for the revision of the New Testament. Few surpassed him as a systematic theologian. Conservative and uncompromising in his Church principles, he was never unfair in controversy. He was well versed in literature, and was a fascinating companion in private life. Died at Dublin, May 11, 1853.

Lennox, Lord William Pitt, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1799. He was the fourth son of the Duke of Richmond, and was educated at Westminster School. He entered the army and served for some time on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, retiring from the service in 1829. He was author of many novels, among which are 'Compton Audley,' 'The Tuft-hunter,' and 'Philip Courtenay.' Among his miscellaneous works are 'Merrie England, its Sports and Pastimes,' 'Life of the Duke of Richmond,' 'Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences,' &c. He died at Chelsea, February 18, 1881.

Lenormant, François, a distinguished French Oriental scholar and archaeologist, was the son of Charles Lenormant, and was born at Paris, January 17, 1837. From his youth he showed a passionate fondness for the study of antiquity and the investigation of monuments, languages, and coins. His first work, an 'Essai sur la Classification des Monnaies des Lagides,' won the numismatic prize of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1857, when he was only twenty. At twenty-three he made some explorations at Eleusis, and a few years later he was one of the commissioners sent to study the volcanic phenomena of Santorin. He was for ten years sub-librarian of the French Institute, and in 1874 was called to the chair of archaeology at the National Library. He witnessed the massacres of Christians in Syria in 1860, and published an account of them. During the Franco-German war (1870-71) he served as a volunteer in the National Guard, and was wounded during the siege of Paris. His works are very numerous, of high quality, and highly esteemed. Among the most important are his 'Introduction à un Mémoire sur la Propagation de l'Alphabet Phénicien dans l'Ancien Monde' (1866), 'Manuel d'Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient' (1868), 'Études Accadiennes' (1873-75), 'Les Sciences Occultes en Asie' (1875), and 'Origines de l'Histoire d'après le Bible.' Lenormant was a sincere Catholic, and by his Biblical researches contributed to strengthen the outworks of orthodox belief. 'No one among his contemporaries,' says the 'Athenæum,' 'possessed to an equal degree the gift of seeing at a glance all the bearings of a new discovery; no one could so illuminate the

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most profound investigations of scholarship with the clear flash of intuitive comprehension.' He died at Paris, December 9, 1883.

Leopold, Prince. [Albany, Duke of.] **Lepsius, Karl Richard**, a famous Egyptologist, was born at Naumburg, in Prussian Saxony, December 23, 1810. He was the son of Karl Peter Lepsius, a professor at Naumburg, and a writer on architecture; and after receiving his early education at the public school of his native place, studied at the universities of Leipzig, Göttingen, and Berlin. He applied himself chiefly to philology, and at Berlin was a pupil of Bopp. At the age of twenty-two he took his doctor's degree, and with introductions from Alexander von Humboldt went to Paris, where he remained for some time. He next spent three years in Italy, and at Rome gained the friendship of Bunsen. He was admitted a member of the Archaeological Institute of Rome, and from this time devoted himself almost entirely to the study of the languages and antiquities of Egypt. In 1838 he came to England on a mission from the Archaeological Institute of Rome, and here renewed his intercourse with Bunsen. They formed the project of an expedition to Egypt for the investigation of its monuments, with a view to the production of an exhaustive work. This expedition was undertaken in 1842, and Lepsius was placed at the head of it by the king of Prussia. It occupied four years, and was fertile in important results. A collection of interesting antiquities and works of art was placed in the Berlin Museum. On his return Lepsius was appointed professor at the Berlin University, and in 1850 was admitted to the Academy of Sciences. The great work on which his reputation rests is the 'Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien,' the first part of which was published in 1849, and the last in 1860. It consists of twelve volumes in folio, with admirable plates, representing all the principal monuments of Egypt, and was printed at the expense of the king of Prussia. Among the numerous other works of Lepsius are his 'Lettre à M. Rosellini sur l'Alphabet Hiéroglyphique' (1837), which attracted much attention; 'Das Todtenbuch de Ägypter' (1842), a ritual from a papyrus of the sixth century B.C. or earlier, forming an important aid to the systematic study of the rituals; 'Die Chronologie der Ägypter' (1849, &c.); 'Standard Alphabets' (1863); 'Inscriptiones Umbriæ et Oscæ' (1841), &c. Lepsius was the discoverer in 1866 of the famous Decree of Canopus, a trilingual inscription at San, of the year 238 B.C. From 1864 he was editor of the 'Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde.' He took part in the Congress of Orientalists held in London in 1874. At the time of his death he was principal librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin. He died there, July 10, 1884.

Leslie, Thomas Edward Cliffe, a distinguished political economist, was born in 1824

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Ireland in 1828. He was the son of a Protestant clergyman in county Down, and was lineally descended from Charles Leslie, the nonjuror, author of the once well-known book 'A Short and Easy Method with the Deists.' In 1842 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree in 1846. He then studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the bar, but did not long continue the practice of his profession. In 1858 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Queen's College, Belfast, and this post he held for more than twenty-five years. He continued, however, to reside in London, his duties at Belfast requiring only his occasional attendance. To the subjects of his professorship he devoted thenceforth the study and labour of his life. He became a contributor to most of the leading reviews, and his published works consist for the most part of essays collected from these reviews. In 1870 appeared his 'Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries;' and in 1879 his 'Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy.' In this volume is to be found the important article on 'The Philosophical Method of Political Economy,' which marks an epoch in the history of the science. In it are set forth the essential doctrines of the English Historical School of Economists, of which the author was recognised as the head. He aimed to do for economics what Sir Henry Maine has done for jurisprudence; to show by application of the historical method that, in opposition to the established *a priori* view, which deduces all economic phenomena from the universal passion for gain, present phenomena are the result of a long evolution, and are closely connected with legal and other social facts and changes. For some years before his death he had been engaged on the preparation of an independent work on economic and legal history, but the MS. was accidentally lost while the author was travelling. For some years Mr. Leslie was examiner in political economy and other subjects for the India Civil Service. In 1869 he was appointed examiner in the same subject in London University. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dublin University. He suffered for years from the painful and prostrating malady of which at last he died, and it was only by heroic persistence in duty that he accomplished so much as he did. He died at Belfast, January 27, 1882.

Lindsay, Lord. [Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of.]

Linnell, John, a famous English portrait and landscape painter, was the son of a London picture-dealer and wood-carver, and was born in London in 1792. His gift for art showed itself at an early age, and he diligently cultivated it by all available means. He entered the school of the Royal Academy at the age of thirteen, and about the same time he became a pupil of John Varley, the water-colour

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painter, having Mulready and William Hunt among his fellow-pupils. At fifteen he first exhibited at the Royal Academy, the picture being 'Fishermen, a Study from Nature.' He exhibited also at the British Institution and at Spring Gardens, but his pictures attracted little attention. He then applied himself to portraiture and engraving. Through the first part of his artist life he painted many more portraits than landscapes; and among his sitters were many eminent persons—Mulready, Malthus, Whately, the elder Sterling, Carlyle, Peel, &c. He executed plates after some of the old masters, and after Varley's 'Burial of Saul.' For ten years (1811–20) he did not exhibit at the Academy, but in 1821 he began again to do so, and continued to send both portraits and landscapes. Linnell was a thoroughly English landscape painter, a close observer of nature, a rich colourist, and a great popular favourite. In 1852 he removed from London to Redhill in Surrey, where he built himself a house. In many of his pictures may be recognised the beautiful scenery of Surrey in the neighbourhood of his home. Among his numerous works are 'Christ's Appearance to the Two Disciples journeying to Emmaus' (1835), 'Windsor Forest' (1837), 'Morning Walk' (1847), 'Windmill' and 'Heath Scene,' now in the National Gallery, 'Eve of the Deluge' (1848), the 'Disobedient Prophet' (1854), 'Last Glean before the Storm,' 'Timber Wagon' (1852), 'Under the Hawthorn,' 'Harvest Showers' (1868), 'A Coming Storm' (1873), 'Autumn' (1877), and the 'Woodcutter' (1881). He was an ardent admirer and a warm friend of William Blake. He was for twenty-one years a candidate for membership of the Royal Academy, but at length withdrew his name, and afterwards refused to accept the distinction. Mr. Linnell married early, and had a family of sons and daughters. His daughter married the water-colour painter, Samuel Palmer, who had been one of his pupils. He died at Redhill, January 20, 1882. His works were exhibited with those of D. G. Rossetti at the Royal Academy in January 1883.

Littre, Maximilien Paul Emile, a distinguished French philosopher, philologist, and publicist, was born at Paris, February 1, 1801. He began his career as a student of medicine, but did not practise his profession, preferring to devote himself to scientific and historical studies and authorship. He published various medical works and articles, but the most important fruit of his studies in this field is his very learned edition of Hippocrates, text, translation, introduction, and philological notes, in 10 vols. 8vo. It was published between 1839 and 1861. The first volume immediately procured his admission to the Academy of Inscriptions. In politics, Littre was an advocate of democracy, and for twenty years was one of the writers for the 'National.' After a few months' experience, in 1848, of political life, he withdrew once for all to his studious privacy. Although elected

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in 1871 to the National Assembly, he never spoke there, nor in the Senate, which he entered later on. He was an ardent disciple of Positivism, and published several works in exposition of the system. His *opus magnum*, however, is undoubtedly his magnificent 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française,' published in four massive quartos, between 1863–72, a dictionary which, dealing not only with the language as current, but with its entire history and developments, is at present without a rival in scope and completeness. It was the chief labour of his life from about 1841. During its preparation he contributed many articles on the French language to the 'Journal des Savants' and other periodicals, and these were most of them republished under the title of 'Histoire de la Langue Française' (1862). Littre translated Pliny's 'Historia Naturalis,' and Strauss's 'Leben Jesu.' He was admitted in June 1873 to the French Academy, the Bishop of Orleans, M. Dupanloup, protesting against his admission by withdrawing from his seat. He was admitted also to several foreign learned and scientific societies. He died at Paris, June 2, 1881.

Livesey, Joseph, one of the leading promoters of the temperance reform movement in England, was born at Walton, near Preston, in 1794. He was the son of a handloom weaver, and at the age of seven was left an orphan, his father and mother both dying in 1801. He was then brought up by his grandfather, was early acquainted with hardship and privation, worked at the handloom, received a scanty elementary education, and made up for its deficiencies by his own eager and persevering endeavours. He joined a Baptist church in 1811, married four years later, and soon after settled at Preston. Here the struggle with narrow means and ill-health led him to begin in a very small way as a dealer in cheese. The business prospered, and after many years he was one of the principal cheese-factors in North Lancashire. He was one of the first members of the Temperance Committee formed at Preston in 1832, and in the following year began with six others the total abstinence movement. In January 1834 he started the 'Temperance Advocate,' the first teetotal serial. He wrote largely in support of the movement, and among his most widely circulated tracts were 'The Malt Liquor Lecture' and 'The Great Delusion.' He travelled much as a missionary of the cause, and held the first teetotal meetings in London and Birmingham in 1834. He entered energetically into the work of the Anti-Corn-Law League, his temperance labours being slackened for the time. He continued to write and labour for the cause so dear to him while health and strength permitted. He took earnest and active interest in Sunday-schools, Mechanics' Institutes, Working Men's Clubs, and all things tending to the elevation of the working classes. In

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1844 he established a newspaper, 'The Preston Guardian,' and conducted it till 1859. He was highly honoured by his fellow-townsmen, among whom he had lived for sixty years, doing good, and not ambitious for himself. He died at Preston, September 2, 1884. He has left an autobiography.

Lloyd, Humphrey, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, a distinguished natural philosopher, was born at Dublin in 1800. He was educated at Trinity College, took his degree of B.A. in 1820, and was four years later elected fellow and tutor. He soon after took priest's orders. At the close of 1831 he was called to the chair of natural philosophy, and this he held for many years. He made himself a European reputation by his researches on the wave theory of light, on magnetism, and on meteorology. At his suggestion, a magnetic observatory was founded at Dublin, which was placed under his direction. He took a prominent part in procuring the establishment of observatories in the colonies and in India, and prepared the necessary instructions for the conduct of them. Among his works are 'A Treatise on Light and Vision' (1831); 'Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light,' which reached a third edition, in 1874; 'Treatise on Magnetism' (1874); and 'Miscellaneous Papers' (1877). In his later years he took an active part in the affairs of the disestablished Church of Ireland, and was an earnest advocate of reform in education. Among his pamphlets on these subjects is most to be noted 'The Power of the Keys' (1873). He was F.R.S.S. of London and Edinburgh, D.D. of Trinity College, honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and a knight of the Prussian Order of Merit. He was president of the British Association at Dublin in 1857. Appointed vice-provost of Trinity College in 1862, he became provost in 1867. He died at Dublin, January 17, 1881.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, American poet, was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He was the son of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, a lawyer and member of Congress, and was intended for his father's profession. On his mother's side he was descended from John Alden, the first of the Pilgrim Fathers to land at Plymouth, New England. He was educated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, where, after three years' course of study, he took his degree with high honours in 1825. During his college life he contributed several short poems to a literary paper, which showed the bias of his nature; and a few years spent in the study of the law made him feel that that profession was not to be his field of work. He was offered the newly-founded professorship of modern languages at his college; and having accepted it (1826), he came to Europe with a view to study and prepare himself for its duties. He spent above three years in visiting France, Italy, Spain, Germany, and England, applying himself to serious study of their several lan-

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guages and literature. Returning to America in 1829, he entered upon the duties of his professorship, which he held till 1836. He then made another tour in Europe, chiefly in Germany and the Scandinavian kingdoms, by way of preparation for the duties of the chair of modern languages and literature at Harvard University, to which he was called on the resignation of George Ticknor. This post he held for nineteen years, retiring in 1854. He made a third visit to Europe in 1842. His home for many years was the house at Cambridge, U.S., which had been Washington's headquarters after the battle of Bunker Hill. Longfellow led a quiet and uneventful life; made his reputation early, and fully maintained it to the last. He won the hearts of a larger circle of readers than any other (English-speaking) poet of his time, and his influence on them was wholesome and purifying. Unlike Goldsmith, he had not to complain that poetry found him poor at first and kept him so, for fame and fortune came to him together. He was twice married, first in 1831, and a second time in 1843, his first wife having died in 1835. He lost his second in 1861. His principal works are 'Outre-Mer,' an account of his first tour in Europe, published in 1835; 'Hyperion,' a prose romance (1839); 'Voices of the Night,' his first collection of poems (1840); 'Ballads and other Poems' (1841); 'The Spanish Student' (1842); 'Poems on Slavery' (1843); 'The Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems' (1845); 'The Poets and Poetry of Europe' (1845); 'Evangeline' (1847); 'Kavanagh,' a prose tale (1848); 'Seaside and Fireside' (1850); 'The Golden Legend' (1851); 'The Song of Hiawatha' (1855), the most thoroughly American in scope and detail of all his poems; 'The Courtship of Miles Standish' (1858); 'Tales of a Wayside Inn' (1868); a translation of Dante's 'Commedia' (1868); 'Aftermath' (1873); 'The Hanging of the Crane' (1874); 'Masque of Pandora, and other Poems' (1875); and 'Keramos' (1878). The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Longfellow by the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. by the University of Cambridge. He died at Cambridge, U.S., March 24, 1882.

Lönnrot, Elias, Finnish antiquary and philologist, was born at Sammatti, an obscure village of Finland, in 1802. He early took an interest in what is now called folk-lore, and at the age of twenty-six made a tour in various districts of his native land for the purpose of collecting at first hand the popular stories, rhymes, and proverbs of the Finns. Some years later he made other tours of the same kind. The most important result of his researches was the discovery of the great runic epic of the Finns, the 'Kalevala,' of which he first published thirty-two cantos in 1834. To these were added in a subsequent edition eighteen cantos (1847-49). Amongst his other publications were a large collection of Finnish lyrics and lyrical fragments, a

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'Finnish and Swedish Lexicon,' &c. Died at his native village, March 19, 1884.

Lotze, Rudolf Hermann, German philosopher, was born at Bautzen in 1817. After studying at the gymnasium of Zittau, he went to the University of Leipzig and applied himself to the study of medicine. In this field of science he made considerable advances, attained a great reputation as a biologist, and published many works on medicine and medical psychology. But he was early attracted to philosophy, and for some time pursued metaphysical studies in conjunction with medical. After holding for about two years the post of professor extraordinary of philosophy at Leipzig, he was appointed in 1844 ordinary professor at Göttingen, and there he remained till 1880, when he removed to take a similar post at Berlin University. He was one of the most powerful German thinkers of the age, was master of a noble, lucid, and pleasant style, and his

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character was worthy of his intellectual reputation. Profoundly acquainted with modern science, its attainments and pretensions, he had the distinction of seeing and maintaining to the last the possibility of metaphysics in opposition to the widely-spread conviction of the contrary. He repudiated agnosticism, and taught that the world may be understood as well as observed. His principal work is the 'Microkosmos,' which appeared in three volumes, between 1856 and 1864, and has passed through three editions. Among his other works are 'Metaphysik' (1841); 'Allgemeine Pathologie und Therapie als Mechanische Naturwissenschaften' (1842); 'Essays on the Conception of Beauty and the Conditions of Beauty in Art;' and 'Logik' (1874). Died at Berlin in July 1881. An English translation of his 'Logic' and 'Metaphysics,' under the title of 'System of Philosophy,' has just been issued from the Clarendon Press (1884).

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MacCarthy, Denis Florence, Irish poet and translator, was born at Dublin about 1817. He studied law and was called to the Irish bar, but did not practise his profession. Applying himself to literature, he contributed his earlier poems and lyrics to the then newly-established journal 'The Nation,' and some of these became favourites with his countrymen. In 1850 appeared his first volume, entitled 'Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics,' original and translated. Led subsequently to make a special study of the great Spanish poet, Calderon, he published in 1853, 1861, 1867, and 1870 masterly versions of many of his poems and dramas, in the metre of the originals. These versions called forth very high appreciation from Ticknor and Longfellow. In 1881 MacCarthy received a medal in recognition of his successful labours from the Royal Academy of Spain. His other works include 'The Bell-Founder, and other Poems' and 'Under-Glimpses,' both published or republished in 1857, 'Voyage of St. Brendan,' 'The Voice and Pen,' and 'The Early Life of Shelley' (1872). A pension of £100 on the Civil List was awarded to him in 1871. Died at Blackrock, near Dublin, April 7, 1882.

M'Hale, John, Roman Catholic archbishop of Tuam, was born in county Mayo in 1791. He was son of a small farmer, and picked up the first rudiments of knowledge as a 'hedge schoolboy,' the penal laws being not yet completely abrogated. After some better teaching at Castlebar, he entered at sixteen the College of Maynooth, where he won high distinction. He was ordained priest in 1814, and about the same time he became deputy for the professor of dogmatic theology, whose health was failing. In 1820 he succeeded to this chair, and held it till 1825, when he was

consecrated coadjutor-bishop of Killaloe. He became the close friend and earnest supporter of O'Connell, and by his passionate manifestoes won the designation of 'The Lion of the Fold of Judah.' After O'Connell's death he seldom took any prominent part in political movements, remaining almost neutral on the Home Rule question and land agitation. He was earnest and laborious in the discharge of all pastoral and episcopal duties. He visited Rome several times, the last occasion being in 1869, when he took part in the council of the Vatican. He was promoted archbishop of Tuam in 1834. Dr. M'Hale was an accomplished scholar, and made himself a considerable reputation by his literary and theological works. Amongst these are 'The Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church' (1827), several series of controversial letters on political and church questions, an Irish translation of sixty of Moore's 'Melodies,' an edition with Irish translation of six books of the 'Iliad,' and English and Irish translations of the 'Pentateuch' (1861). The jubilee of his episcopate was celebrated in June 1875. He died at his palace of Tuam, at the age of ninety, November 7, 1881.

Makart, Hans, a famous Austrian painter, was born at Salzburg, in Lower Austria, in 1840. He received his art training at Munich, under Piloty, and became his most famous pupil. At the age of twenty-seven he exhibited at Paris his large picture 'Roman Ruins,' which made a powerful impression and won him a European reputation. He afterwards studied in Rome, and in 1869 took up his abode at Vienna. His studio was one of the sights of the city. It was built at the cost of the Government, and was furnished in the most luxurious and magnificent style. He usually

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worked on very large canvasses, was especially distinguished as a gorgeous colourist, and presented historical and theatrical subjects in a bold, dashing, often coarse manner, more fitted to win the likings of the multitude than the admiration of the artist and the critic. One of his most celebrated later works is the vast picture of the 'Entrance of the Emperor Charles V. into Antwerp,' exhibited at Paris in 1878. His 'Nobles of Vienna doing Homage to Catherine Cornaro,' seen in London in 1875, is now in the Berlin Gallery. Among his other works are 'The Seven Deadly Sins,' 'The Pest at Florence,' 'Romeo beside the Dead Body of Juliet,' 'Cleopatra,' and 'L'Eté,' exhibited at Paris in 1883. Makart was very popular with the Viennese, was a professor at the Academy, chevalier and officer of the Legion of Honour. He died at Vienna, October 3, 1884.

Mandel, Eduard, a famous German line-engraver, was born at Berlin in 1810. His special talent was early displayed, and he was sent to study engraving under Professor Buchhorn at the Academy. His first important production was the print of 'The Warrior and his Son,' after Hildebrandt (1835). He was admitted member of the Academy of Berlin in 1837, and received the gold medal of the Paris Academy of Art. He succeeded Buchhorn as president of the Institute of Engraving at the Berlin Academy. Among his works are the portrait of Vandeyck after the picture in the Louvre, portrait of Titian after the original in the Berlin Museum, 'Christ Weeping over Jerusalem' after Ary Scheffer, Raphael's 'Madonna della Sedia,' &c. His last and greatest work was the reproduction of the 'Madonna di San Sisto,' which occupied him for seven years, and was completed but a short time before his death. He died in October 1882.

Mariette, Auguste Edouard, Mariette Bey, French Egyptologist, was born at Boulogne in 1821. He began at an early age to study the antiquities of Egypt, and obtained a post in the department of Egyptian Antiquities at the Louvre. In 1850 he was sent by the French Government on a mission of exploration to Egypt; discovered the remains of the Serapeum at Memphis, and was engaged till 1854 in further researches. On his return he was made assistant-keeper of the Egyptian department at the Louvre and a member of the Legion of Honour. In 1858 he resumed his excavations under the sanction of the pasha, and made important discoveries. Temples were disinterred, inscriptions brought to light, and the necropolis of Meydoom ransacked for its long-hidden treasures. During this period he took part in establishing the Institute of Egypt, and was appointed inspector-general of Egyptian monuments. Among his works are 'Le Sérapéum de Memphis' (1857-64); 'Denderah,' 5 vols. fol. (1873-75); 'Abydos' (1870); 'Lettres à M. le Vicomte de Rougé' (1860), &c. He died at Cairo, January 19, 1881.

MARTIN

Marsh, George Perkins, American philologist and diplomatist, was born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1801. He belonged to a family of distinction, and was educated at Dartmouth College, taking his degree of B.A. in 1820. He then studied and practised law, was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1842 entered Congress. In 1849 he was appointed United States minister at the Porte, and this post he held for four years. During this period he travelled in Europe, especially in the north, and became deeply interested in the Teutonic languages. After his return to America he held various offices in Vermont until 1861, when he was sent as minister to the new kingdom of Italy. There he remained till his death. His works comprise 'The Goths in New England,' 'A Compendious Grammar of the Icelandic Language' (1838), founded on that of Professor Raek; 'Lectures on the English Language' (1860), adapted for English students by Dr. W. Smith; 'Origin and History of the English Language' (1862), and 'Man and Nature' (1864). The last is an elaborate work, abounding in original observation and theories, and was reissued, in great part rewritten, under the title of 'The Earth as Modified by Human Action' (1874). An Italian translation was published in 1870. Dr. Marsh was author also of a work on the camel, in which he discussed the possibility of its introduction into America. Died at Rome, July 24, 1882.

Martensen, Hans Lassen, bishop of Seeland, a distinguished theological writer, was born at Flensborg in 1808. He was the only son of poor parents, and after the death of his father (1822) was dependent on the help of friends for his education. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, turned early to theology, and was for a time a follower of Grundtvig, the champion of Lutheranism against Rationalism. On leaving the university, he made a European tour, and soon after became teacher, then professor of theology, at the university. In 1854 he was raised to the metropolitan see of Denmark. He carried on a vigorous controversy with his early master, Grundtvig, and was satirically assailed by the great writer Kierkegaard. The works on which Bishop Martensen's reputation rests are his 'Meister Eckhart,' a study of mediæval mysticism, published in 1840; his 'Christliche Dogmatik' (1849), which gave him rank with the greatest theologians; and his 'Christliche Ethik' (1871-78), the counterpart of the 'Dogmatik.' He has also published several volumes of sermons. In philosophy he was a Hegelian, his intellect was more acute than profound, and his position polemically was that of a thoroughgoing conservative churchman. His influence for many years was supreme, and prevented the success of all attempts at reform. He died February 3, 1884.

Martin, Frederick, miscellaneous writer, was born about 1831 in Switzerland, but came to England early in life. He was for some

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time secretary and assistant to Carlyle. He is chiefly known as the originator and editor of 'The Statesman's Year Book,' which first appeared in 1863. In recognition of its usefulness, a pension of £100 on the Civil List was awarded him in 1879. Among his other publications were a 'Life of John Clare,' the poet; a commercial handbook of France; a 'Handbook of Contemporary Biography' (1870), and a 'History of Lloyd's' (1875). He edited a new edition of Macculloch's 'Dictionary of Geography,' and wrote for various periodicals and papers. Died in London, January 27, 1883.

Martin, Bon Louis Henri, one of the most eminent historians of France, was the son of a magistrate at St. Quentin, and was born there, February 20, 1810. He began his career as an author in 1830, by the publication of a novel entitled 'Wolfthurm.' This was followed by several other romances; but in 1833 he entered upon the path of history, which he was to pursue throughout his life. In conjunction with Paul Lacroix and others, he undertook a 'History of France by the Principal Historians.' The project failed, however, in consequence of his colleagues abandoning it. He therefore undertook an independent work, and in 1836 appeared the first edition of his own 'Histoire de la France,' in 15 vols. A third edition, recast and enlarged, was published in 1854, and a fourth in 1860. Some years later he wrote a 'Histoire Populaire de la France.' In 1871 he was elected maire of a Paris arrondissement, and a little later member of the Chamber of Deputies both for Paris and for his native department, L'Aisne. He sat for the latter. The same year he was received at the Academy of Sciences, and in 1878 at the French Academy. He was also elected a senator. As a historian, his conspicuous merits are real learning, painstaking and conscientious attention to details, and unbending honesty, which never twisted the facts of history to suit his private opinions. Died at Paris, December 1883. A public funeral with military honours was awarded him.

Marx, Karl, Socialist leader, originator of the International Association, was born at Treves, of Jewish parents, in 1818. He early adopted Socialist opinions, and became known as a writer. In 1843 he married a lady of noble birth, and had fair prospects of worldly advancement. These, for the sake of what he believed, he resolutely sacrificed, and consequently his life was thenceforth that of an exile and a refugee. For a time he edited the 'Rheinische Zeitung;' but his views being offensive to the Government, he betook himself to Paris, and there edited two journals, one in conjunction with Arnold Ruge, the other with Heine. Expelled from France in 1844, he went to Brussels; and while there he published several works, and drew up in conjunction with Friedrich Engels the famous 'Manifesto of the Communist Party' (1847). This document had a European circulation, and

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became the basis of the organisation known as 'The International.' It led to his expulsion from Belgium, and he then returned to Germany and continued his agitation at Cologne, where he founded the 'Neue Rheinische Zeitung.' He soon after came to England, and spent the last thirty years of his life in London. His most important work is 'Das Kapital,' which appeared in 1867. It was an expansion of an earlier work, entitled 'Zur Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie,' published in 1859. It has been translated in whole or in part into several languages, but not into English. Marx condemned the Communist insurrection of 1871, but did not refuse his aid to the refugees. He gave a remarkable proof of his political sagacity and foresight in a satire written after the Bonaparteau *coup d'état* of December 1851, in which he so accurately foretold the subsequent course of events, that his account was by some taken for a history. He was an indefatigable reader at the British Museum for nearly twenty years; and incessant overwork with domestic losses at last broke down his health. He died in London, March 14, 1883.

Mason, Sir Josiah, philanthropist, founder of the Mason Science College at Birmingham, was born of poor parents at Kidderminster about 1795. At the age of nineteen he went to Birmingham and worked in the gilt toy trade. In 1824 he began on his own account as manufacturer, first of split-rings, then of steel pens, adding later on electroplating and other businesses. In 1860 he founded a great orphanage at Erdington, expending on it about £300,000. In recognition of this endowment, he was knighted in 1872. He afterwards founded and endowed the college which bears his name, which was opened in 1880. He died at Erdington, June 16, 1881.

Massey, William Nathaniel, statesman and historian, was born in 1809. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1844. He entered parliament in 1852 as Liberal member for Newport, Isle of Wight; sat for Salford from 1857 till 1865, when he was appointed a member of the council of the governor-general of India, finance minister there, and a privy councillor. He had previously held (1855-58) the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and was soon after named Chairman of Committees of the whole House. Retiring from the Council of India in 1868, he was returned M.P. for Tiverton in 1872, and continued to sit for that burgh till his death. His principal literary work is a 'History of England during the Reign of George III.,' which appeared in 4 vols. in 1855-63. He died in London, October 25, 1881.

Miall, Edward, founder and editor of the 'Nonconformist,' was born at Portsmouth in 1809. He became in 1831 pastor of an Independent church at Ware, and removed to Leicester in 1834; but, later on, resigned his

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pastorate for the purpose of establishing and editing the 'Nonconformist,' which began to appear in April 1841. His aim was to recall Dissenters from their customary devotion to expediency in political action to an earnest recognition of principles and obedience to them, thus leading the way to the ultimate separation of Church and State. Chiefly through his influence the 'Anti-State Church Association,' since called 'The Liberation Society,' was founded (1864). After two unsuccessful candidatures, Mr. Miall was elected in 1852 M.P. for Rochdale, lost his seat in 1857, but was again returned in 1869 for Bradford. For this borough he sat till 1874. He had resigned the editorship of his paper some years before his death. His first separate work was 'The Nonconformist Sketch-Book' (1841). It was followed by 'Views of the Voluntary Principle' (1845), 'Ethics of Nonconformity' (1847), 'The British Churches in Relation to the British People' (1849), 'Bases of Belief' (1853), 'Title-Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments' (1861), 'Politics of Christianity' (1863), and 'An Editor off the Line' (1865). Most of these have passed through two or more editions, and the work on parochial endowments reached a fourth. Public recognition of his services was made in 1862, and again in 1873, by the presentation, in the first case, of a sum of five thousand pounds, and in the second, of ten thousand guineas. Mr. Miall married in 1832, and lost his wife in 1876. He died at Sevenoaks, in Kent, April 29, 1881. His remains were interred at Leicester. A 'Life' by his son, Mr. Arthur Miall, has been published (1884).

Midhat Pasha, Turkish statesman and administrator, was born at Constantinople in 1822. He was the son of a *cadi*, and began in early manhood to be employed in effecting reforms in the government of the provinces. He distinguished himself by his swift and unflinching suppression of brigandage in Roumelia and of rebellion in Bulgaria; was chosen in 1857 a member of the Grand Council, of which he soon after became secretary; and three years later was made governor of Nish and other provinces, with the rank of pasha. He took the leading part in the preparation of the important Law of the Vilayets, designed for the radical reform of provincial administration, and its application in Bulgaria was intrusted to him. After an energetic and effective rule of three years, he was appointed president of the Council of State. He suppressed another rebellion in Bulgaria, and put an end to disturbances in the province of Baghdad, of which he was named governor. In rapid succession he was made grand vizier, dismissed from office, appointed minister of justice, then governor of Salonica, again minister of justice. He took part with the grand vizier, Hussein Avni, in the plot which ended with the deposition of the sultan, Abdul-Aziz, in 1876, and under his successor, Abdul-

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Hamid, was once more made grand vizier. A new constitution, including a parliament for the empire, was proclaimed; and intrigues being immediately set on foot against him, he was accused of taking part in the murder of Abdul-Aziz, and was banished (February 1877). In November of the following year he was recalled and made governor-general of Syria; but failing to keep order in the province, he was transferred to Smyrna as governor of the town. Subsequently condemned as a traitor, he was sentenced to perpetual exile at Taif, and there he died in the spring of 1884.

Mignet, François Auguste, French historian, was born at Aix, May 6, 1796. He studied at the College of Avignon, then returned to his native town, and applied himself to the study of the law. He had Thiers for his fellow-student, and they were admitted advocates at the same time (1818). Three years later he displayed great historical knowledge in an essay on the state of France under the reign of Louis IX., which obtained a prize offered by the Academy of Inscriptions. He soon after settled in Paris, and with his friend Thiers occupied himself in journalism. He wrote for the 'Courrier Français,' and his articles procured him the friendly notice of Talleyrand. He then undertook his concise, impartial, and trustworthy 'Histoire de la Révolution Française,' which appeared in 1824, and which still holds its place. It has been translated into English and many other languages. In 1830 Mignet became one of the conductors of the 'National,' and he joined in the courageous protest of the two hundred and ten journalists against the infamous 'Ordonnances' of Charles X. After the revolution of July he accepted the post of keeper of the archives of the Foreign Office, and this he held, with the satisfaction of a historical student amidst the rich store of documents of the past, for seventeen years. Deprived of this office at the Revolution of 1848 by Lamartine, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, he retired into private life. In 1833 he had successfully conducted a secret diplomatic mission to the Court of Spain, and in recognition of his services was allowed access to the state archives of Madrid. The fruits of his researches appeared in several works, especially in the 'Négotiations Relatives à la Succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV.,' which is substantially a history of the reign of Louis XIV. The pith of this work is given in the 'Introduction.' This was followed by 'Antonio Perez et Philippe II.' (1845); 'Vie de Franklin' (1848); 'Histoire de Marie Stuart' (1851); 'Charles Quint' (1854), in which he specially treats of his abdication and monastic life; and 'Rivalité de François I. et de Charles Quint' (1875). His 'Notices et Mémoires Historiques' appeared in 1843, and his 'Eloges' 1864. He was admitted to the Institute in 1832, and later on became its perpetual secretary. He was received at the

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French Academy in 1836. He projected on a large scale a 'History of the Reformation,' which is supposed to have occupied his last years. Died at Paris, March 24, 1884.

Miller, William, a distinguished line-engraver, was born at Edinburgh, May 28, 1796. He received a good education, and showing a taste for art, came to London and studied engraving under Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Cooke. He returned to Edinburgh, and soon became known for his skill in line-engraving, and especially in the rendering of many works of Turner. His first plate after the great master of landscape was the beautiful 'Clovelly' of 'The Southern Coast,' executed probably about 1820. He was engaged for more than twenty years upon engravings after Turner, including several large subscription plates, and numerous illustrations to Scott's novels and poems, and to the 'Italy' of Rogers, &c. Among his large plates are the 'Grand Canal, Venice,' 'The Rhine, Osterprey and Feltzen,' and 'Modern Italy.' He excelled greatly in his rendering of Scottish scenery. He entered with a rare sympathy into Turner's spirit and work, interpreting them with a wonderful combination of subtlety and manly simplicity. His skies in particular had the distinctive 'qualities of Turner's—movement, spaciousness, and light.' Turner himself had a high opinion of Miller's powers. In his later years Miller executed some vignette illustrations of landscape after Birket Foster for Hood's poems, and did much in water-colour drawing. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Died at Millerfield House, Edinburgh, January 20, 1882.

Moffat, Robert, the famous missionary to South Africa, was born at Ormiston, Scotland, in 1795. He came to England in 1813, and obtained employment as a gardener at High Leigh, near Warrington. While there, his attention was attracted to the subject of Christian missions, and he resolved to devote himself to missionary work. He studied in missionary colleges at Manchester and Gosport, and in 1816 was set apart at the same time with John Williams, 'the martyr of Erromanga,' to his chosen vocation. Instead, however, of accompanying Williams, as at first intended, he was sent to South Africa, and after a short time found his sphere of labour in Bechuanaland. Here, with only one brief break, he spent his life till 1870. He made himself as one of the people, learnt their language, traditions, habits, and ways of thinking, and raised them from being a horde of savages to the dignity of civilised and Christian men. He visited his native land in 1839, remaining here till 1843, and during those four years he energetically pleaded the cause of missions and published his well-known work, the 'Missionary Labours and Scenes in South Africa.' He translated the Scriptures and the 'Pilgrim's Progress' into

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the Bechuana tongue, and continued his labours till 1870, when his health failed and he returned home. He appeared on many public occasions, and honour was done him in various ways. His son took up his work in Bechuanaland, and still labours there (1884). One of his daughters became the wife of David Livingstone. He died at Leigh, in Kent, August 9, 1883. Moffat, says the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' was worthy to be numbered among those apostles of savage tribes to whom the childlike enthusiasm of an earlier age accorded the honour of canonisation.

Muir, John, an eminent Sanscrit scholar and Anglo-Indian administrator, was born at Glasgow in 1810. He received his early education at Irvine Grammar School and at the University of Glasgow, whence he proceeded to Haileybury College, and in 1828 entered the civil service of the East India Company, and went to Bengal. In the following year he passed through the college at Fort William, Calcutta, with distinction. He remained in the service till 1853, and held successively the posts of assistant-secretary to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, commissioner for the investigation of claims to hold land rent-free in the division of Meerut, a magistrate and collector of Azimghur, first principal of the Victoria College, Benares, and civil and sessions judge at Futtehpore. After his return from India he lived chiefly at Edinburgh. As an accomplished Sanscrit scholar he enjoyed a European reputation. He attended the Congress of Orientalists at Florence in 1878, and his absence from the Congress of 1881 was much regretted. We owe to him an important collection of 'Original Sanscrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India,' with translations and illustrations, 5 vols. (1858-70). He published also some metrical versions of Sanscrit poetry. In 1862 he founded and endowed a professorship of Sanscrit and comparative philology in Edinburgh University. He offered a prize of £500 for a treatise on the errors of Indian philosophies and on the truths of Christianity, which was awarded to Dr. Rowland Williams for his 'Dialogue of the Knowledge of the Supreme Lord.' Dr. Muir received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, LL.D. from Edinburgh, and Ph.D. from Bonn. He was a member of several foreign academies. Died at Edinburgh, March 7, 1882.

Müller, Wilhelm, German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dessau, October 7, 1794. He was educated at the public school of his native town, and became a teacher in it. He afterwards studied at the University of Berlin, and left it, full of patriotic enthusiasm, to join the army in the war of liberation against Napoleon I. (1813). After the war he was especially attracted to the study of early German poetry, and his first publication was a volume entitled, 'Blumenlese aus den Minnesänger' (1816). Two years

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later he published a translation of Marlowe's 'Faustus.' Then came his graphic sketch of Rome, entitled 'Rom, Römer, und Römerinnen,' and his spirited and inspiring 'Lieder der Griechen' (1821-24). These aroused the warmest sympathies of his countrymen for the Greeks, then waging their war of independence against the Turks. His ballads and

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songs have made him one of the darling poets of the people. Some of his songs have been set to music by Schubert and other great masters. He died at Dessau, October 1, 1827. A committee is now formed (1884) for the erection of a national monument to him at Dessau. This poet was the father of Professor F. Max Müller.

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Overstone, Samuel Jones Loyd, Baron, banker, was born in 1796. His father, Lewis Loyd, a clergyman, married Miss Jones, the only daughter of a Manchester banker and manufacturer, became a partner in the business, and was sent to London to establish a branch bank there, which became famous as the house of Jones, Loyd, & Co. The son was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1817. In 1819 he entered parliament as Liberal member for the borough of Hythe, and this seat he occupied for seven years. In 1832 he was a Liberal candidate for Manchester, but failed. This he did not regret, for he took no interest in mere party strife, nor would he ever accept office under the Government. He became head of the firm on his father's retirement in 1844, and was not only one of the greatest capitalists in the kingdom, but also the highest authority on all matters connected with trade and finance. His counsel was highly appreciated and constantly sought by

the ministry of the day; he was several times the most important witness before parliamentary committees on banking and financial matters; and in the Bank Act of 1844 his views and principles were embodied. He published several pamphlets on his special subjects, one of which was 'Reflections on the State of the Currency' (1837). Several volumes of rare tracts were published under his direction and at his expense, dealing with the National Debt, the Sinking Fund, the Currency, &c. He was chairman of the Irish Finance Committee in 1847, one of the chief promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, a vigorous opponent of the scheme for introducing a decimal coinage, and a promoter of the reform of the Poor Laws. He was a great lover and patron of fine art, and formed a good collection of pictures. He was raised to the peerage in March 1850. For many years he was a trustee of the National Gallery and a senator of London University. He married in 1829. Died in London, November 17, 1883.

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Pakington, Sir John. [Hampton, Baron.]

Palfrey, John Gorham, American historian, and theological and miscellaneous writer, was born at Boston, U.S., in 1796. He was educated at Harvard College, and became minister of a Congregational church in his native city. For some years he was professor of sacred literature at Harvard, and from 1834 to 1842 was editor of the 'North American Review.' In 1844 he was named Secretary of State of Massachusetts, and two years later was elected member of Congress. He was author of 'Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities,' in 4 vols. (1838-52); 'Progress of the Slave Power,' 'The Relation between Judaism and Christianity,' a 'History of New England' to 1688, 3 vols. (1858-65), &c. He died at Cambridge, Mass., in May 1881. A new edition of his 'History of New England,' the text complete without the footnotes, appeared in 1884.

Palliser (Major), Sir William, inventor of the Palliser shot, was born at Dublin in 1830. He was the youngest son of Lieutenant-1532

Colonel Wray Palliser (Waterford Militia), and after receiving his early education at Rugby School, studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. After passing through the Staff College at Sandhurst, he entered (1855) the Rifle Brigade, and three years later was transferred to the 18th Hussars. He continued to serve in the army till December 1871, when he sold his commission. He invented a new projectile for piercing iron-clad ships, more efficient and much less costly than those previously in use, a screw bolt for ironclads and fortresses, and a method of converting the obsolete smooth-bore cast-iron guns into the rifled guns named after him. For these important services to the science of artillery he was nominated a C.B. in 1868, and knighted in 1873. He was also made a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy. At the general election of 1880 he was returned to parliament as Conservative member for Taunton. He died in London, February 4, 1882.

Palmer, Edward Henry, a distinguished Oriental scholar, was born at Cambridge, August 7, 1840. He was privately educated,

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and under the Rev. George Skinner, afterwards chaplain of King's College, made his first acquaintance with Arabic. At the age of sixteen he entered a merchant's office in London; but after some years, finding that he had no aptitude for business and no eagerness to be rich, he gave up city life. Symptoms of consumption appeared at the same time, but from this illness he recovered. At the age of twenty-three he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.A., as third-class in classics, in 1867. The same year he was elected a fellow of his college. His remarkable facility in learning languages had already shown itself. During his city life he had kept up his Oriental studies, and had also picked up an acquaintance with French and Italian by oral means alone. At Cambridge he met with Syed Abdullah, and his passion for the Eastern tongues was intensified. In 1869 he accompanied Captain (afterwards Sir Charles) Wilson on the Sinai survey expedition, as interpreter, and investigator of the traditions, dialects, and inscriptions of the Sinai region. The next year he undertook, in company with his friend, Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, an adventurous journey for the Palestine Exploration Fund in the Negeb or South Country, and the Desert of the Tih. The two friends walked the whole way, without escort, relying solely upon the marvellous power which Palmer had already acquired of managing the Arabs. Besides the report of this exploration, which he wrote for the 'Quarterly Statement' of the Fund, he published a popular account, entitled 'The Desert of the Exodus' (1871). About the same time he was appointed the Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic. This enabled him to marry without forfeiting his fellowship, and he did marry the day after the appointment was formally completed. This professorship he held for six years. Besides giving regular courses of lectures in Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, he did an immense amount of valuable literary work. His principal works are an edition, with a translation, of the poems of Beka ed-din Zoheir' (1876-77); a 'Persian-English Dictionary' (1876); an Arabic Grammar (1877); a Persian translation of the Bible; a 'History of Jerusalem' (in conjunction with Mr. Besant); a 'Life of Haroun Alraschid, Caliph of Baghdad,' and a translation of the Koran for the series of 'Sacred Books of the East.' To these may be added 'The Song of the Reed,' from the Persian and Arabic; a translation of Runeberg, with Mr. Magnusson; and contributions to the 'British Quarterly Review' and the 'Saturday Review.' He was joint-editor with Mr. Besant of the 'Survey of Western Palestine.' In 1878 he left Cambridge and settled in London. In 1882 he undertook for the Government a secret mission, in connection with the expedition to Egypt, the aim of which was to make friends of the Bedouins of the Desert to the east of the Suez Canal. He was accompanied by Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington,

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and he succeeded. Though not a soldier, but a simple scholar, he thus became one of the chief actors in the English occupation of the great canal. He was known in the Desert as the Sheikh Abdullah. He undertook a second expedition, on which he and his party were attacked and murdered in October 1882. The search for and punishment of the murderers was undertaken and carried out by Colonel Warren. The loss to English scholarship and literature was incalculable. Professor Palmer was a man of such diverse and strange gifts that his friend and biographer calls him a *Wunderkind*. 'He was a great scholar, yet never a bookworm; a great linguist, yet never a pedant; a man of the pen and the study, yet also a man of the world. He was a good actor, a very prince of conjurers, a 'thought-reader,' a mesmerist, a painter, and a caricaturist. He was of small stature and feeble arm, of quiet voice and gentle manners, perfectly modest and unassuming to the last. In 1883 an account of his 'Life and Achievements' was published by Mr. Besant.

Palmer, Samuel, a distinguished English painter, chiefly in water-colours, was born in 1805. He began to exhibit at the British Institution and the Royal Academy in 1819; became an associate exhibitor of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1848, and a full member in 1855. He was also a member of the Etching Club. In 1839 he married a daughter of Mr. Linnell, his early teacher. His works, chiefly landscape, are counted among the masterpieces of the English school. He died at Furze Hill, near Reigate, May 24, 1881. An exhibition of his works was held in London the same year. In 1884 appeared his 'English Version of the Eclogues of Virgil,' with illustrations by the author. The illustrations are fourteen in number, and some of them are amongst the finest works of Palmer. A memoir of his life has been published by his son, Mr. A. K. Palmer.

Paris, Paulin, French scholar, was born in 1800. He obtained a post in the Royal Library, Paris, in 1828, and thenceforward applied himself especially to the study of old French and the literature of the Middle Ages. Later on, he was appointed keeper of the manuscripts in the same library, and in 1853, professor of the French language and literature of the Middle Ages at the Collège de France. The fruits of his researches appeared in a long series of reprints of early French works, with commentaries. Among these were the 'Romancero Français,' and the 'Grandes Chroniques de France.' He was one of the chief contributors to the 'Histoire Littéraire de la France;' began a modernised version of the 'Romances of the Round Table,' translated the whole of Byron's works and his life by Moore, and contributed memoirs to various learned societies and journals. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and the Legion of Honour from 1837. He died February 13, 1881.

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Parker, John Henry, archaeologist and writer on architecture, was born in London in 1806. He was apprenticed to a bookseller, and began business as a publisher on his own account, as successor to an uncle, at Oxford, in 1832. He took an active part in the business for many years, and only retired at length in order to devote himself to his excavations at Rome. His first publication was the 'Glossary of Architecture,' which appeared in 1836, and contributed to strengthen the interest in Gothic architecture then beginning to be felt. In 1848 he edited a new edition of Rickman's 'Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England,' and in the following year published his own 'Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture.' In the course of the next ten years appeared his elaborate work on 'The Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages,' in 3 vols. Later on, he spent many years at Rome superintending important explorations there, and the fruit of his researches appeared in his 'Archæology of Rome,' in 9 vols., published between 1874-77. In 1870 he was appointed keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which he had liberally endowed. He was one of the leading promoters of 'restoration' of ancient buildings. He was nominated a C.B. (civil division) in 1871; was a F.S.A., and member of various other learned societies. Died at Oxford, January 31, 1884.

Pattison, Mark, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, one of the greatest English scholars of his time, was born at Hornby, in the North Riding of York, in 1813. He was the son of a clergyman, and the eldest of a family of twelve children, ten of them being daughters. His father, a lover of learning, held the rectory of the small parish of Hawkeswell, in the same neighbourhood with Hornby, and overlooking the moors and Wensleydale. Here Mark spent his boyhood, acquiring a deep love and accurate knowledge of nature, with a passion for field sports, especially fishing, which he retained to the last. He was educated at home, and in his twentieth or twenty-first year entered Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836. While he was an undergraduate the great 'Oxford movement' began, and he was one of those who were for a time carried away by the influence of Newman. A strong personal friendship grew up between them, and theology became the favourite study of Pattison. In 1840 he was elected fellow of Lincoln College, was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest in 1843. In each of the two last-named years he gained the Denyer prize for a theological essay. So far did he follow Newman on his Romeward road that he wrote one of the 'Lives of the English Saints' for the series projected by his master. On Newman's departure from Oxford in 1845, the last of his interviews with old friends was that with Pattison. It was about the same time that Pattison turned from theology to philosophy

PAULI

and general learning. His range of studies was very wide, and devoting special attention to the history of learning and the organisation of universities and schools, he became an authority on these subjects. He was appointed classical examiner in 1848, in 1853, and a third time in 1870-71. In 1851 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the rectorship of his college, and the failure was keenly felt. Ten years later he was elected to the office, and under his administration, conducted with energy and conscientious devotion, although with changed ideas and feelings, the college was greatly raised in character and influence. He continued his studies with closer application than ever, and contributed largely to the leading reviews. Compared with the extent and duration of his studies, the published results are indeed small in bulk, but what he has written is of fine quality. His principal work is the biography of the famous scholar 'Isaac Casaubon,' which appeared in 1875. This was an offshoot of a great work on the life of Scaliger, which he had projected, and was for many years at work on, but the materials which he had collected are not left in a state fit either for publication or for use by other hands. Among his other writings and publications are an essay on 'Oxford Studies,' in the 'Oxford Essays' of 1855; a 'Report on Elementary Education in Protestant Germany' (1859); an essay on 'The Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688-1750,' being one of the famous 'Essays and Reviews,' published in 1860; 'Suggestions on Academic Organisation' (1867); annotated editions of Pope's 'Essay on Man' and 'Satires and Epistles' (1869 and 1872); the volume on 'Milton' in the 'English Men of Letters' series, and an edition of Milton's 'Sonnets.' He was a contributor to the 'Quarterly,' the 'Westminster,' the 'Saturday Review,' the 'Academy,' and the 'Nineteenth Century.' His health was not robust, and his nervous temperament showed itself in occasional fits of low spirits. But in mind and heart he remained young, and even gay, to nearly the end. He married in 1862 a daughter of Captain Strong of Ifley, a lady well known as an art-critic, and authoress of a work on 'The French Renaissance.' In his last days he employed himself in writing his 'Recollections.' He died at Harrogate, July 30, 1884.

Pauli, Reinhold, a distinguished German historian, was born at Berlin, May 25, 1823. He studied at the universities of Berlin and Bonn, attending at the former the historical courses of Professor von Ranke. He was early attracted to the study of English history, and he spent seven or eight years here in his early manhood for the sake of studying not only original documents in the great public libraries, but our institutions and national characteristics. During part of this time (1849-52) he held the post of secretary to Chevalier (afterwards Baron von) Bunsen.

PERTZ

He returned to Germany in 1855. His first work was the 'Life of Alfred the Great,' published in 1847, of which two English translations appeared. Pauli was the first to treat this subject with critical discrimination, and to portray the great king with historical truth, rejecting legendary exaggerations. The work at once attracted the attention of Lappenberg, and Pauli was intrusted with the continuation of his 'History of England.' He contributed the volumes dealing with the history from the accession of Henry II. to the death of Henry VII. The critical method was for the first time applied to that period, and the work remains still the most thorough and most careful history of mediæval England. In 1857 Pauli was called to the chair of history at Rostock, whence he removed to Tübingen in 1859, where he held first the chair of political science, afterwards that of history. The freedom with which he avowed his political opinions during the war of 1866 led to his dismissal; and after a two years' residence at Marburg as professor of history he was called (1869) to the same professorship at Göttingen, and this he held till his death. His other works are 'Pictures of Old England,' 'History of England since the Peace, 1814,' 'Simon de Montfort,' and 'Contributions to English History' (1869). His principal work, the 'History of Mediæval England,' has not been translated. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh in 1874. He died in June 1882. An additional volume of his 'Contributions to English History' was published in 1884.

Pertz, Maximilian, naturalist, zoologist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1804. He was of a Hungarian family settled in Bavaria, and was educated at the universities of Landshut and Erlangen, graduating at the former in medicine, at the latter in philosophy. In 1833 he was appointed professor of zoology and general natural history at the University of Berne, and this post he held till 1875, when he retired on a pension. He was an energetic member of the university, and twice held the post of rector. He was a man of considerable learning and high scientific attainments, but was especially attracted to the study of the 'mystical phenomena' of human nature. Among his numerous works are a 'Description of Insects found in Brazil by Spix and Martius' (1834), written in Latin; 'Universal Natural History as affecting Philosophy and Human Knowledge,' in 4 vols. (1845); 'The Basis of Ethnography'; 'The Mystical Phenomena of Human Nature,' which passed through several editions; 'The Soul-Life of Animals,' and 'Nature in the Light of Philosophic Contemplation.' In 1879 he published his autobiography under the title of 'Memoirs from the Life of a Nature and Soul Searcher of the Nineteenth Century.' He contributed largely to encyclopædias and scientific peri-

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dicals. Died at Berne, early in August 1884.

'Phiz.' [Browne, H. K.]

Pusey, Edward Bouverie, theologian, leader of the Oxford (Tractarian) movement, was born in 1800. He was the son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie, a descendant of a Flemish family of Protestant refugees who settled at Canterbury in 1568, some members of which became in time eminent merchants. His father assumed the name of Pusey, from the family mansion near Oxford; and there Edward Pusey spent his early years, leading a very retired and studious life. In 1818 he entered Christ Church College, Oxford, as a commoner, and took his degree of B.A. as first-class in classics in 1822. Two years later he gained the chancellor's prize for the best Latin essay, his theme being a comparison of Greek and Roman colonies. He was then elected fellow of Oriel College; and here he found himself in the society of J. H. Newman, Keble, Whately, Hawkins, Jelf, and others afterwards distinguished. He did not commit himself to the views of any of the existing parties in the university, the Evangelical, the High Church, then called the 'High and Dry,' or the 'Noetic,' the name given to the new philosophical party. German speculation and controversies had begun to excite interest; and, in order to inquire for himself, Pusey had gone to Germany and resided there some time. In 1820 he had published, as the first-fruits of his visit, 'An Historical Inquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rational Character lately Predominant in the Theology of Germany.' It was followed by a supplementary volume some years later. In 1828, at an unusually early age, he was appointed regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford, becoming at the same time a canon of Christ Church. This professorship he held till his death, a period of more than half a century. By his earnest labours he did much to promote the more general study of Hebrew, and to create a just impression of its importance. He also held frequent meetings of the clergy for theological discussion, and received theological students into his house. The progress of public events and opinions was preparing a field in which his name was to be conspicuous. In 1829 came Catholic Emancipation, in 1832 the Reform Bill, and concurrently with these a growing demand for Church reform. Then began the movement called the Oxford or Tractarian movement or the Catholic revival, announcing itself to the world in the series of 'Tracts for the Times.' Originated by Newman and Keble, Pusey was induced to join in it before the close of 1833. By his family name and his standing in the university he gave name, position, and dignity to what was at first obscure and slighted: so that while a bishop could express a contemptuous estimate of the movement in the phrase, 'We can count you,' Puseyism was to have its way, and work out a great transformation in the Church of England.

RAFF

It is pretty certain that Pusey's influence prevented a much larger secession to the Roman Church than actually took place. He contributed largely to the famous 'Tracts,' and gave a new character to the series. He had vast theological and ecclesiastical learning, complete confidence in himself, an intellect untroubled by a doubt, and absolute religious devotion to the cause to which he gave his name. In 1843, in consequence of his sermon preached before the university on 'The Holy Eucharist,' in which he was accused of teaching the doctrine of transubstantiation, he was suspended from preaching in the university pulpit for two years. Action was taken in the matter under an old forgotten statute revived for the occasion, and the accused was not heard in his defence. The result was to give him the character of a martyr and greatly increased influence. Dr. Pusey had much to do as projector, editor, or translator with the vast 'Library of the Fathers' and the 'Anglo-Catholic Library.' His responsibilities and labours as head of the movement were largely increased by Newman's secession, and these he undertook without flinching. Although he lived in seclusion, and devoted himself to incessant study and the toil of authorship, he made his voice heard on all public questions

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touching the Church, its relation to the State, its doctrines, &c. He took part in the opposition to Dr. Hampden's appointment to the regius professorship of divinity (1836), supported the endowment of the Greek chair for Professor Jowett, opposed the appointment of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter, and protested against the appointment of Dean Stanley to the office of select preacher (1872). He was not a Ritualist; and in 1874 he published a letter defining his relations with the party. He was the trusted adviser and co-worker with Miss Sellon in the establishment of sisterhoods in the Church, and in the building of the convalescent hospital at Ascot. Among his works are 'Remarks on Cathedral Institutions' (1845); 'Royal Supremacy, Ancient Precedents' (1850); 'Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated' (1855); 'History of the Councils of the Church, A.D. 51-381' (1857); 'The Minor Prophets, with a Commentary' (1862); 'Daniel the Prophet' (1864); and 'An Eirenicon' (1865). Dr. Pusey married about the time of his appointment to the regius professorship, and his wife died in 1839. He died after a short illness at Ascot Priory, September 16, 1882. His remains were interred in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

R

Raff, Joachim, German musical composer, was born at Lachen, in Switzerland, May 27, 1822. His parents belonged to Würtemberg, but were at that time on a visit at Lachen. After receiving an ordinary school education, he supported himself by teaching, and meanwhile devoted his spare time to music. Some of his early compositions won the commendation of Mendelssohn, and were successful; and this led him to give himself up entirely to the art. He became acquainted with Liszt and had the benefit of his instruction; and afterwards Dr. Hans von Bülow aided him by producing at a concert a piece he had written for him. Raff lived successively at Cologne, Stuttgart, Weimer, Wiesbaden, and Frankfort-on-the-Main. At Frankfort he had the appointment (1878) of director of the Conservatoire of Music, and this he held till his death. He was a prolific composer, but his works are very unequal in quality. At his best he almost ranks with the great masters; but the mass of his productions is not strong. He is reckoned as one of the best members of the school founded by Schumann. His works are above two hundred in number, and include every kind of composition. Among the best are the second and third symphonies and the 'Lenore' symphony. Died at Frankfort, June 1882.

Rankine, William John Macquorn, one of the greatest mathematicians of the age, was born at Edinburgh, July 5, 1820.

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He was educated at the High School of Glasgow and at the University of Edinburgh, and chose the profession of civil engineering. While engaged on railway and other works in Ireland and in Scotland, he pursued inquiries more purely scientific and in a wider field than his profession. The results of his researches are recorded in numerous papers contributed to scientific societies. Eighty of these papers are named in the Royal Society's catalogues. His separate works on 'Civil Engineering,' 'Applied Mechanics,' &c., rank with the highest of their class. In 1855 he was appointed regius professor of civil engineering and mechanics in the University of Glasgow, and this post he held till his death. He was elected successively a fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, F.R.S.E. (1849), member and afterwards president of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, and F.R.S. London (1853). In 1857 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him. His mind, says 'Nature,' was of the very first order; whatever he wrote he executed with matchless perfection. Died at Glasgow, December 24, 1872. In 1880 appeared a selection from his scientific papers, edited by W. J. Miller, C.E., with memoir by Professor Tait.

Reade, Charles, novelist and dramatist, was born at Ipaden, on the western slope of the Chiltern Hills, in 1814. He was the son

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of John Reade, a country squire, and was the youngest of a family of eleven children. His mother, to whom he acknowledged that he owed half of what he was, was a woman of fine natural faculty, of high culture, with love of books, and of Puritan creed. Among her intimate friends and the guests at Ipsden were Lord Chancellor Thurlow, George Grote, and Samuel Wilberforce. She kept her youngest son at home and took charge of his education, and to her influence he owed his entrance at Magdalen College, Oxford, as a demy. He took his degree of B.A. in 1835, without high honours, and was elected a fellow of his college. For many years thereafter he led a life of action—walking, shooting, fishing, dancing, and other pastimes. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, but did not practise. He was in Paris during the Revolution of 1848. In 1851 he accepted the office of vice-president of Magdalen College for the year; and about this time he formed the resolution to devote himself to literature. His first attempts were dramatic. Unable to get his plays accepted, he applied to a clever actress of the time, Mrs. Laura Seymour, in the hope that she might be able to forward his views. By her advice he turned his play, 'Masks and Faces,' into a novel, and published it in 1853, under the title of 'Peg Woffington.' Thus began a friendship of the closest kind, which lasted till the death of the lady. 'Masks and Faces' was produced on the stage as the joint work of Tom Taylor and the real author. From this time the success of Charles Reade was assured. His chief aim in most of his works was that of the social reformer. His principal novels are 'Christie Johnstone' (1854), a short story, but one of his happiest efforts; 'It is Never too Late to Mend' (1857), in which he assails the wrongs and miseries of prison life; 'The Cloister and the Hearth' (1861), a vivid and carefully-studied historical romance; 'Hard Cash' (1863), in which the lunacy laws and private asylums are dealt with; 'Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy' (1866), which was severely censured on moral grounds; 'Foul Play' (1868), written in conjunction with Mr. Dion Boucicault; 'Put Yourself in His Place' (1870), which by its treatment of the trades-union outrages at Sheffield brought on him threats of violence from the ratteners; and 'A Terrible Temptation' (1871), unworthy of his reputation. Some shorter stories and papers he collected and published under the title of 'Readeiana.' His dramatic version of Zola's 'L'Assommoir,' entitled 'Drink,' became very popular, and is said to have been a powerful auxiliary to the 'Blue Ribbon' movement. Charles Reade was a man of noble physiognomy and perfect form; he had a high and broad forehead, a mild pensive eye, and a sarcastic mouth. He looked a born ruler of men. With rare kindness of heart and enthusiastic longing to abate injustice, were joined an impetuous zeal and strong self-reliance, which involved

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him frequently in quarrels with his associates. His last years were very sad. The death of his friend Mrs. Seymour (1879), for whom he always had cherished a 'romantic reverence,' broke down his health and spirits; he scarcely rallied from depression, and his day's work was done. He died in London, April 11, 1884. His remains were interred at Willesden in the same tomb with his lost friend. He projected a work on 'Bible Characters,' but lived to write only a small part of it.

Robertson, James Craigie, Church historian and biographer, was born at Aberdeen in 1813. He studied at Marischal College, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1834. Two years later he was ordained priest. He held the vicarage of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, for thirteen years (1846-59), and became a canon of Canterbury in 1859. For ten or eleven years he held the chair of ecclesiastical history at King's College, London (1864-74). His most important work is his 'History of the Christian Church to the Reformation,' published between 1853-73, which has passed through several editions. He was author also of a 'Biography of Thomas Becket,' 'Sketches of Church History,' and other works. He edited, for the Master of the Rolls' series, several volumes of 'Materials for the History of Thomas Becket;' and, for the Ecclesiastical History Society, Heylyn's 'History of the Reformation.' He was librarian of Canterbury Cathedral. Died at Canterbury, July 9, 1882.

Rolleston, George, a distinguished anatomist and physiologist, was born at Maltby in Yorkshire in 1829. He completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford, graduated in 1850, and the same year was elected fellow of his college. He then studied medicine and took the degree of M.D.; served for a short time during the Crimean war as assistant-physician in the British Civil Hospital at Smyrna, gaining much serviceable experience; and returned to Oxford in 1857. In 1860 he was called to the Linacre professorship of anatomy and physiology, and this he held till his death. He was one of the foremost biologists of the age, and was highly successful as a teacher. By his wide sympathies, singular freedom from pedantry, and fresh, marked, and genial character, he made a strong impression on the university. He was chosen F.R.S. in 1872. For some time he was vice-president of the Anthropological Institute, and contributed many papers to its journal. His principal separate work is the 'Forms of Animal Life,' published in 1870. He died at Oxford, June 16, 1881.

Rossetti, Gabriel Charles Dante, usually called **Dante Gabriel**, poet and painter, was born in London, May 12, 1828. He was the second child and eldest son of Gabriele Rossetti, poet and commentator on Dante, and was educated at King's College School, where he spent about seven years

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(1836-43). From early childhood he showed a fondness for drawing and painting, and on leaving school he studied at Cary's (formerly Sass's) Art Academy; whence he passed, about 1845, to the Royal Academy. He applied himself, but in a desultory way, to the study of the antique, and did not enter the life school of the Academy. He owed little to academic training, almost nothing to foreign travel, and was essentially a self-taught artist. At the age of nineteen he was already an enthusiastic admirer of the genius and works of William Blake. The cartoons of Mr. Ford Madox Brown, exhibited in Westminster Hall, deeply impressed him, and he won the friendship and profited by the counsel of the artist. A short visit to Belgium, when more than twenty years of age, gave him the opportunity of studying the works of Van Eyck and Memlinc. Early in 1848 the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (P.R.B.) was founded, and Rossetti was its most distinguished member. In the following year he completed his first oil picture, 'The Girlhood of Mary Virgin,' and it was exhibited at the Portland Gallery. With one exception, this was the only work of Rossetti's ever exhibited in London. His sensitive nature shrank from publicity, and he led a life of strict seclusion. The greatest works of Rossetti as a painter are 'The Bride' (or 'The Beloved'), 'Proserpina,' and 'Dante's Dream.' The last was drawn in water-colour in 1855, and the oil-painting was his latest work. It belongs to the Corporation of Liverpool, and was exhibited in London after the painter's death. Among his other admired works are 'The Blessed Damosel,' 'La Bella Mano,' 'Sibylla,' 'Venus Astarte,' 'Venus Verticordia,' 'The Lady Lilith,' 'Monna Vanna,' 'Found,' &c. Between 1850 and 1860 Rossetti produced a large number of designs, the subjects of which were taken from Dante, the Arthurian legends, Shakespeare, and old ballads. His first literary work was a volume of translations from 'The Early Italian Poets, from Ciullo d'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri, together with Dante's "Vita Nuova," published in 1861, but for the most part written much earlier. For this work he produced one of his most lovely drawings, which, however, was not published. His first volume of original 'Poems' did not appear till 1870. It contained among other poems 'The Blessed Damosel,' 'Sister Helen,' 'Lilith,' 'Jenny,' and a series of sonnets entitled 'The House of Life.' The volume was reissued in 1881. A second volume of poems, entitled 'Ballads and Sonnets,' appeared in the same year, containing 'Rose Mary,' 'A King's Tragedy,' 'Cloud Confines,' and many fine sonnets. Rossetti, both as poet and as painter, has been the object of unbounded admiration and of extravagant censure and abuse. But it is not to be doubted that his best work is worthy to rank with the best work of his time, and even above some of it. His home was for many years a quaint Elizabethan house

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in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, with a walled-in garden left deliberately wild and prolific in 'weeds.' From about 1868 he suffered from sleeplessness, consequent nervousness, and terrible fits of hypochondria. The use of hypnotics aggravated his sufferings. He married in 1860 a beautiful woman, whose face he never tired of reproducing on his canvasses. Her death in February 1862 left him desolate and prostrate, and for a time he laid down his pen and lost all interest in his own writings. After a lingering illness he died at Birching-ton-on-Sea, near Margate, April 9, 1882. His remains were interred there. An exhibition of his paintings was opened at the Royal Academy in January 1883. Since his death have appeared 'Recollections of D. G. Rossetti,' by T. Hall Caine; 'D. G. Rossetti, his Work and Influence,' by W. Tireback; and 'D. G. Rossetti, a Record and a Study,' by William Sharp.

Ruffini, Giovanni Domenico, Italian politician and novelist, was born at Taggia, a small town in the Riviera, near St. Remo, in 1809. He was brought up to the law, studied at the University of Genoa, and was admitted advocate at the age of twenty-one. He felt in boyhood the republican enthusiasm, and with his elder brother was associated with Mazzini in the conspiracies of 1831. His brother was executed as a traitor by the Sardinian Government, and he himself was obliged to leave Italy to save his life. He escaped to Paris, and afterwards went to Switzerland, whence in 1836 he came to England. After six years he went for health's sake to the Continent, and he took up his abode in Paris. In 1848 he returned to Italy, and was elected a member of the North Italian parliament, and early in the next year was appointed by the king ambassador to Paris. After the disastrous defeat of the Italians at Novara, he retired from political life. In the books he wrote he had the special aim of drawing the sympathies of foreigners, especially of the English, to the cause of Italian unity. He wrote in English, which was familiar to him as his mother-tongue. His first novel, 'Lorenzo Benoni,' appeared in 1852, and was followed at long intervals by 'Dr. Antonio,' 'Lavinia,' 'Vincenzo,' 'A Quiet Nook in the Jura,' and 'Carlino.' The last was published as a serial in 'Good Words' in 1870. His home was in Paris till 1875, when he settled at Taggia, and there died, November 3, 1881.

Russell, Charles William, president of Maynooth College, was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1812. Educated at Maynooth, he was some time professor there of ecclesiastical history, and in 1857 was appointed president. He published a translation of Leibnitz's 'System of Theology' and a 'Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti' (1858). He was one of the original members of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts; edited in conjunction with Mr. Prendergast several volumes of the 'Calendars of State Papers

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Relating to Ireland; and was a contributor to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (8th edition), the 'Edinburgh,' 'Dublin,' and 'North British' reviews, &c. Died at Dublin, February 26, 1880.

Russell, John Scott, civil engineer, builder of the 'Great Eastern' steamship, was born in the Vale of Clyde in 1808. He was the eldest son of a clergyman, and was at first intended for his father's profession. But in consequence of his marked fondness for mechanics and other branches of natural philosophy he was trained for the calling of engineer. After preliminary service in the workshop, he pursued his scientific studies at the universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Glasgow, and at the age of sixteen graduated at Glasgow. At the age of twenty-four his attainments were so remarkable that on the death of Professor Leslie he was appointed to deliver the usual course of lectures on natural philosophy, pending a new election. About this time he began a course of experiments on the resistance opposed by water to the motion of floating bodies. These experiments extended over a long course of years, and numbered in all some 20,000. The result was the important discovery on which his scientific reputation was based, that of the 'wave of translation,' and of the form of construction of ships best adapted to utilise it in helping forward the vessel. This is known as the 'wave-system' of construction, and was first put in practice in 1835. The same year his first paper on the subject was read before the British Association, and a committee was appointed to continue the experiments. Two years later he read a paper before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was already a member, and this procured him the large gold medal of the Society and election as member of its council. He was for some time manager of a great shipbuilding and engineering establishment at Greenock, and in this capacity he designed and built four

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large vessels for the West India Royal Mail Company. In 1844 he removed to London, and not long after was chosen F.R.S. and member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he became a vice-president. He was also for a time secretary to the Society of Arts, which post he gave up on being appointed joint-secretary with Sir Stafford Northcote of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Of this Exhibition he was one of the original promoters, and took a leading part in its organisation. His most memorable work as naval architect was the 'Great Eastern' steamship, which was built on the wave-system, the discovery of which had made such a vessel a possibility. He was one of the earliest advocates of iron-clad men-of-war, and was one of the designers of the first afloat, the 'Warrior.' His last work in shipbuilding was the steamer for carriage of railway-trains from shore to shore across the Lake of Constance. He worked also in other fields of engineering science, constructing roofs and bridges, marine engines and steam-coaches for common roads. The greatest monument of his skill as engineer is the dome of the Vienna Exhibition, by far the largest in the world, having a span of 360 feet. Not long before his death he designed a high-level bridge with a span of 1000 feet to cross the Thames below London Bridge. He was author of 'The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War,' and of 'Systematic Technical Education for the English People.' He contributed articles on the steam-engine and steam navigation to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and many papers on scientific subjects to the 'Transactions' of the British Association, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Institution of Naval Architects, and other societies. He died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, June 8, 1882.

Russell, Lord Odo. [Amphill, Baron.]

S

Sabine, Sir Edward, president of the Royal Society, a distinguished physicist, belonged to a family said to be of Italian origin, and to have settled in Normandy and afterwards in England. He was born at Dublin, October 14, 1788. Destined for the army, he was educated at the Royal Military Colleges of Marlow and Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery as second lieutenant in 1803, and was promoted captain in 1813. In the following year he served in the campaign in the United States, commanding the batteries at the siege of Fort Erin. He was again called to active service in Ireland during the disturbed period of 1830. He attained the rank of colonel in 1851, was promoted lieutenant-general in 1859, and general on his retirement

in 1874. The real business of his life, however, was scientific research, and the special subject of his studies was terrestrial magnetism. He was elected F.R.S. in 1818, and on the recommendation of the Royal Society was sent as astronomer with the expedition under Sir John Ross in search of the North-West Passage. He also accompanied the expedition under Sir Edward Parry (1819). During these voyages he made important and fruitful magnetic observations. He was next employed by the Government in conducting a series of pendulum experiments for determining the figure of the earth, first near the equator, then in the Arctic Seas. His results were published in 1825. He took part in determining by observation and experiment the

difference of longitude between Paris and Greenwich, the difference in the length of the seconds pendulum, and of the magnetic force of the earth at the same places. To him was chiefly owing the establishment of the vast system of magnetic observatories in various parts of the world; and the colonial observatories were long under his direction. He was secretary to the Royal Society from 1827 to 1830; was named vice-president in 1850, and president in 1861. This post he held for ten years, retiring in 1871. He received the Copley medal in 1821, and the Royal medal in 1849. He was a member of almost all the scientific societies of Europe and America, was created a K.C.B. in 1869, and was a knight of several foreign orders. The Lalande medal of the French Institute was awarded to him in 1826. He was general secretary to the British Association for twenty-one years, and was chosen president at the meeting of 1853. Lady Sabine, a highly-accomplished woman, the translator of Humboldt's 'Kosmos' and 'Aspects of Nature,' died in 1879, after a married life of half a century. Sir Edward died at Richmond, June 26, 1883.

Sandeau, Jules (Léonard Sylvain Jules), French novelist and dramatist, was born at Aubusson in 1811. He was brought up to the profession of the law, but renounced it for a literary life, for which his tastes and talents better fitted him. About 1830 he made the acquaintance of Madame Dudevant (George Sand), and it was in co-operation with her that he first entered upon the career of authorship. They first wrote for the 'Figaro,' the signature 'Jules Sand' being adopted for their joint contributions. Under this name appeared in 1831 'La Prima Donna' and 'Rose et Blanche,' the latter afterwards taking its place among the works of George Sand. The first work published in M. Sandeau's own name was 'Madame de Sommerville' (1834). His reputation was greatly increased by his fine tale of 'Mariana' (1839), in which he took the line to which he adhered, of maintaining the sacredness of duty against the claims of passion. From that time he was a regular contributor to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' in which most of his works appeared. Among the novels are 'Mlle. de Kérourare' (1840), 'Le Docteur Herbeau' (1841), 'Catherine' (1845), 'Mlle. de la Seiglière' (1848), one of his best tales, afterwards dramatised by himself; 'Madeleine' (1848), 'La Chasse au Roman' (1849), 'Sacs et Parchemins' (1851), 'La Maison de Penarvan' (1858), &c. In 1853 he was appointed librarian of the Mazarine Library, and in 1859 librarian at Saint Cloud. He was received at the French Academy in 1858. Died, April 24, 1883.

Sandon, Lord. [Harrowby, second Earl of.]

Schmidt, Johann Friedrich Julius, astronomer, was born at Ruten, Lübeck, in 1825. He studied astronomy for three years

under Rümker at Hamburg, and after holding the post of assistant in the observatories of Bonn and Olmütz, he was appointed in 1858 director of the observatory of Athens. This post he held till his death, contributing greatly by his studies and observations to the progress of his science. He especially distinguished himself by constructing a new map of the moon, on a scale more than double that of the most celebrated maps previously existing. It formed the chief labour of his life, for he began his collections for it in 1843, and did not complete it till 1874. During this period he made more than three thousand drawings of various parts of the surface of the moon. The diameter of his completed map is seventy-five inches. Dr. Schmidt was elected associate of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1874. He died at Athens, February 8, 1884.

Schwann, Theodor, German anatomist and physiologist, was born at Neuss, near Düsseldorf, December 7, 1810. After completing his medical studies he was engaged for five years as assistant to the famous biologist, Johannes Müller, at Berlin. In 1839 he was appointed professor of anatomy at the University of Louvain, and nine years later removed to take a similar post at the University of Liège. Later on he exchanged the chair of anatomy for that of physiology, and this he held till his death. He won a great reputation by his researches and discoveries on the cell-structure of organisms; his discovery of the organic nature of yeast, and of organisms as the cause of putrefaction, herein anticipating to some extent the discoveries of Pasteur; and his investigation of the laws of muscular contraction. Schwann was a foreign member of the Royal Society, and received in 1845 its Copley medal. He was also a member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences and of the Prussian Order of Merit. In 1878 a festival was held at Liège to celebrate the fortieth year of his professorship in that city. His 'Microscopic Researches' were published in 1845. He died at Liège in January 1882.—(See 'Nature,' February 2, 1882.)

Sen, Keshub Chunder, Hindu social and religious reformer, was born in the village of Garifa (now Gouripore), November 19, 1838. Sprung from an orthodox family in Bengal, which, however, had been for two generations a good deal influenced by contact with Western civilisation and English principles of morality, he was brought up in the orthodox way. At the age of ten he lost his father, and was then left to the care of an uncle and of his mother. He was educated at the Hindu College and the Presidency College, and was an ardent student, especially applying himself to history, logic, psychology, and zoology. He made himself familiar with the English language and literature, and read with delight Shakespeare, Milton, and Bacon. He married in 1856, but was strongly inclined to an ascetic life, and for several years following his marriage he earnestly studied the Bible. Between 1856

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and 1859 he joined the Brāhma-Samāj, the religious society founded in 1830 by Rām-mo-hua Roy. When the time came for him to be initiated in the mysteries of the religion of his fathers, he refused to submit to any idolatrous rites, and this brought on him the persecution of his family. He found refuge with Debendranāth Tagore, head of the Brāhma-Samāj, then in ascetic seclusion in the Himalayas, and a lifelong friendship grew up between them. He soon became known as a teacher, a lecturer, and a social reformer. For a short time (1859-61) he held a clerkship in the Bank of Bengal, but gave it up for the sake of exclusive devotion to his religious ideal and work. He became a minister and a missionary champion of the heretical society, and courageously broke with the most cherished and sacred customs of his ancestors. He went so far that he was in 1865 dismissed from his office of minister. Before the close of the following year, though deeply wounded, undismayed, he founded a new society, called, to distinguish it from the original society, the Brāhma-Samāj of India. He and his friends were thenceforth unwearied in disseminating their ideas by preaching, by schools, and by authorship. The two societies differed very little in doctrine, but the two leaders disagreed as to practical measures and the degree to which innovation should be allowed. The lecture delivered (1866) by Keshub Chunder Sen on 'Jesus Christ: Europe and Asia,' led many to expect that he would embrace the Christian faith. Soon after he lectured on 'Great Men.' His labours and teaching had great success, and at the same time brought on him much opposition and many unreasonable accusations. In the midst of this excitement he left India and visited England (1870). His presence and fervent oratory produced a powerful impression, and men of all religious parties eagerly listened to him. He visited the chief provincial towns, was introduced to statesmen, scholars, and divines, and particularly made the acquaintance of Max Müller, Dean Stanley, F. D. Maurice, and Dr. Pusey, and had a private audience of the Queen. He studied our institutions for education, our hospital systems, and our criminal law, and on his return to India made practical application of his fresh experience. But opposition did not cease; and the betrothal of his young daughter to the Rajah of Cutch Behar, in breach of the native marriage law, which he had been chiefly instrumental in getting passed, brought matters to a crisis. Deserted by many of his followers, he founded (1878) a third society, called the Sādharaṇ Brāhma Samāj or the Catholic Samāj. He was at the time suffering from disease, which affected his temper, and to some extent impaired his mental power. In 1880 he proclaimed a 'New Dispensation.' His last years were embittered by personal suffering and many disappointments. His old friend and former guide, Debendranāth, who

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still loved him as much as ever, visited him on his deathbed. Keshub Chunder Sen died at Calcutta, January 8, 1884. As religious reformer, his aim was nothing less than the religious regeneration of India, and even of the whole world. His absorbing dream was of a religion free from corruptions of the past, based on faith in God, one and the same God of the Vedas, of the Old and New Testaments, of the Koran, and of the natural heart of man.—[For fuller exposition see Max Müller's 'Biographical Essays' (1884).]

Sharpe, Samuel, biblical scholar and Egyptologist, was born about 1799. He was a nephew of Rogers, the poet, and became a clerk in his bank, engaging afterwards in business on his own account. But he relinquished banking at a comparatively early age, and devoted himself first to Egyptian, afterwards to biblical studies. He produced revised versions of the Old and New Testaments, which in his latter years were reissued in one volume. He was also author of 'Critical Notes on the Authorised Version,' 'The Chronology of the Bible,' a 'History of Egypt,' of which a fifth edition appeared in 1870, 'Chronology of Ancient Egypt,' 'History of the Hebrew Nation,' 'Egyptian Mythology and Egyptian Christianity,' and many other works. In religion a Unitarian, in politics a Liberal, he was an earnest, unselfish worker. He took a warm interest in the promotion of unsectarian education. Died at Highbury, July 28, 1881. A memoir of his life by P. W. Clayden appeared in 1883.

Siemens, Charles William, a distinguished electrician and telegraph engineer, was born in Hanover in 1823. He completed his education at the University of Göttingen, studying chiefly physics and chemistry under Wöhler and Himly. He next spent some time at the engine-works of Count Stolberg. At the age of twenty-one he took up his abode in England, having come hither to introduce a method of electro-plating invented by his brother Werner and himself. He found this art already practised by the firm of Mason & Elkington; but they accepted and acknowledged the superior advantages of his method. His life was a very busy one, and every period of it was marked by important inventions of diverse kinds. Among these are a differential governor for steam-engines, a chronometric governor for regulating the motion of transit, and recording instruments, the process of 'Anastatic printing,' a new water-meter, the regenerative gas furnace, one of his most important achievements, which has produced great results in the steel manufacture; a method of more effectually insulating telegraph wires; a steamship, the 'Faraday,' with special provisions for the work of laying telegraph cables; a method of electrical measurement of heat, an electric furnace, an electric railway, &c. In some of these inventions his brothers, Werner and Frederick, have been associated with him. He established sample steelworks

TOWSON

stately build, with a leonine head, snow-white beard, and an expression of chastened melancholy characteristic of the Slav temperament. He died, after some years of suffering from various maladies, at Bougival, September 3, 1883. His remains were taken to Paris, where a funeral service was performed, September 7, and whence, by his own direction, they were to be removed to his native land.

Towson, John Thomas, man of science, was born at Devonport in 1804. He studied the daguerreotype process on its introduction, and made the important discovery of the difference between the luminous and the chemical foci, which led soon after to the taking of the first photograph from life. Later he studied navigation, and was the first to direct attention to the advantages of great circle sailing. He was appointed scientific examiner of masters and mates for the port of Liverpool (1850), and chief examiner in compasses to the Board of Trade. He was author of several technical works on navigation, which became standards. He presented the copyright of some elaborate tables to the Admiralty for the public benefit. Died at Liverpool, January 3, 1881.

Trelawny, John Edward, friend and biographer of Shelley and Byron, was born in 1792. He was of an old Cornish family, and entered the navy; then had some experience in privateering; and at the age of twenty became, at Pisa, the intimate friend of Shelley. He was the chief agent in securing the body of the poet after shipwreck, and made arrangements for its burning. The next year he accompanied Byron to Greece, and remained there for some time after Byron's death. He afterwards travelled in America and in Italy. He was author of 'The Adventures of a Younger Son' and 'Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron' (1858), reissued in 1878, with alterations, as 'Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author.' Died at Sompting, near Shoreham, in Sussex, August 13, 1881.

WAGNER

Trollope, Anthony, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1815. He was the son of Mr. T. A. Trollope, a barrister, and Mrs. Frances Trollope, a famous novelist. He was educated at Westminster and Harrow schools, and at an early age obtained a clerkship in the post-office. He was employed for eighteen years in the surveyor's department in Ireland, was afterwards promoted to be a surveyor at the General Post-Office, London, and finally held a post in the secretary's department. His duties involved much travelling not only within the United Kingdom, but in the Colonies and in foreign countries, for the purpose of arranging or revising postal conventions. His first novel was 'The Macdermots of Ballycloran,' published in 1847, a brightly-written and painstaking picture of Irish life, and of the social and political ills then crying for redress. It was followed by 'The Kellys and the O'Kellys, or Landlords and Tenants' (1848). Each of these passed through several editions. He is seen at his best in the series of novels which depict the decorous trivialities of ecclesiastical society, which include 'The Warden' (1855), 'Barchester Towers' (1857), 'Doctor Thorne' (1858), 'Framley Parsonage' (1861), and the 'Last Chronicle of Barset' (1867). Among his other novels—about fifty in all—may be named 'Orley Farm' (1861), 'The Small House at Allington' (1864), and 'The Belton Estate' (1866). He published also several books of travel—'The West Indies and the Spanish Main' (1859), 'North America' (1862), 'Australia and New Zealand' (1873), and 'South Africa' (1878). He tried his hand at biography in short accounts of Julius Caesar, Cicero, and Lord Palmerston. He contributed to various periodicals and newspapers, and some of his articles have been separately published. Died in London, December 6, 1882. In 1883 appeared his 'Autobiography.'

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Wagner, Wilhelm Richard, the great musical composer and reformer, was born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813. He was only six months old when his father died. He received his early education at a school at Dresden, and afterwards studied at Leipsic University. His earliest associations were with the stage, for his father was an amateur actor, several of his family were professional actors, and his mother had an actor for her second husband. His faculty for music early showed itself, and his first attempt to compose was in connection with poetry, thus foreshadowing the distinctive aim of his life as musical-dramatic reformer. At the age of eleven he wrote a tragedy on a grand scale, and then set himself to compose music for it. Soon he began seriously and enthusiastically to study

the works of Beethoven, and while at Leipsic University went through a course of counterpoint. He married early, and about 1835 was appointed conductor of the orchestra at the theatre of Magdeburg. After similar engagements at Königsberg and Riga, he went to Paris (1839), visiting London on his way. At Paris he met with nothing but disappointments, and at times suffered great hardships and privations. But hope and courage never failed him. At Paris he completed his opera 'Rienzi' (1840), and composed part of 'Der fliegende Holländer' ('The Flying Dutchman'). His first success was produced at Dresden, where 'Rienzi' was produced at the theatre. It followed at the theatre of the Flying Dutchman, and was the brilliant

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Spedding, James, editor and biographer of Bacon, was born in Cumberland in 1808. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree of M.A. in 1831. Later on he was named an honorary fellow of his college. His life, outwardly uneventful, was entirely devoted to study, and especially to one great theme, the 'Life and Works of Bacon.' His edition of these works was projected in 1847, in conjunction with two colleagues, Mr. R. L. Ellis and Mr. D. D. Heath, the former of whom was soon disabled by illness, his share of the work then falling to Mr. Spedding. The 'Works of Bacon' appeared in 7 vols. (1857 and following years), and were followed by the 'Life, with the Letters and Occasional Works,' also in 7 vols., the publication of which was completed in 1876. It is admitted that this is the only complete edition of Bacon, and that, in respect of the care and accurate research bestowed upon it, it is almost unparalleled. In the 'Life' and 'Letters' are presented all the necessary materials for judgment on the many points of controversy in Bacon's career. Mr. Spedding was a man of wide sympathies, varied acquirements, and fine critical powers. These qualities are shown in the collected edition of his 'Reviews and Discussions' (not relating to Bacon) published in 1879. He took an active part in founding the London Library, was an accomplished student of Shakespeare, and a member of the council of the Camden Society. He counted among his friends many of the foremost men of the time, particularly Carlyle and Tennyson. He died in St. George's Hospital, London, March 9, 1881, from injuries received by being knocked down by a cab some days before. In 1882 appeared his 'Evenings with a Reviewer; or, Macaulay and Bacon,' and 'Studies in English History,' by J. Gairdner and J. Spedding.

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SKOBELEFF

at Birmingham in 1866, and two years later founded the Landore Siemens steelworks, which rank with the greatest in England. Ten years earlier he had founded the great telegraph works in London known as those of Siemens Brothers. In 1859 he was naturalised in England, in 1862 was elected F.R.S., and in 1869 was made a D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1874 he received the Royal Albert medal for his researches on the development of heat, and in 1875 the Bessemer medal of the Iron and Steel Institute for his fruitful discoveries in connection with the manufacture of steel. He was a member of scientific societies too numerous to mention. In April 1883 he was knighted. He was a born inventor, and although his patents were numerous, his inventions were more numerous still. In the midst of his very active life he found time for undertaking some abstruse researches, which give him a place among the great physicists. Died at Kensington, from the effects of a fall three weeks before, November 19, 1883.

Skobelev, Michael, a distinguished Russian general, was born near Moscow in 1843. After studying at the Military Academy of St. Petersburg he became an officer of the staff, and the same year (1868) was sent to Turkestan. Three years later he was posted on the staff of the Grand Duke Michael in the Caucasus. From this position it was a welcome escape to him to take part in the expedition against Khiva (1873). He displayed great courage and rare independence of mind in the difficult march and the operations; and after the occupation of the town he made a daring reconnaissance of ten days in the desert, in the dress of a Turkoman, accompanied by three Turkomans, and explored the old bed of the Oxus. For this service he received the Cross of St. George. He next went to Spain, as a 'student of war,' to watch the Carlist campaign. In 1875 he returned to Central Asia, and took a brilliant part in the operations against Khokand. He held one of the chief commands, and especially distinguished himself by a night attack on a greatly superior force of the enemy. He was promoted major-general; and in the following year, after a successful campaign of three months, he took Khokand, and was appointed governor of the conquered khanate, then named Ferghana. In 1877, at the beginning of the Turkish war, he was placed on the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas as a volunteer, and at the crossing of the Danube showed of what stuff he was made. While the troops were crossing in boats, he swam his horse across the river in sight of the whole army. He took part with great distinction in the two attacks on Plevna, and in the second battle by his skill he saved the army from destruction. He won yet higher reputation at the battle of Loftcha, by cutting off Osman Pasha from his communications with Shipka, and at the attack on the Gravitza redoubts, which he succeeded in entering, but

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from which, the next day, he was driven with the enormous loss of 8000 men. He was now raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, with the command of the sixteenth division. Skobelev became the idol of his men, for he was careful of their well-being to an unusual degree, and personally shared all their hardships and perils. He led the advance on Adrianople, and entered the city, then marched for Constantinople. But the Russian advance was checked, and Skobelev had charge of the retreating forces. His last service was as leader of the second expedition against the Tekke Turkomans (1880), the whole conduct of which was left to his unfettered discretion. He invested the fortifications of Geok Tepe, and after repeated conflicts of great severity, captured them and massacred some thousands of the Tekkes. This massacre broke the spirit of the tribes, and they soon after submitted to the Russians. Skobelev returned to St. Petersburg, but for some reason obtained leave of absence and went to Paris. Here he made a sensation by a violent speech against the Germans, which for a time threatened serious consequences. On his return to Russia he was received with the most flattering recognitions and honour. Skobelev used to wear a uniform white from head to foot, and rode a white charger, whence he was called 'the white general.' In the campaign against the Tekkes his favourite charger was killed under him, and this he took for an evil omen. Died suddenly at Moscow, July 7, 1882.

Smith, Henry John Stephen, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, was an Irishman by birth, but spent almost his whole life in England. He was born about 1827, was early left fatherless, and received his first instruction from his mother, a woman of superior abilities and well educated. He studied at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford, was elected a scholar of Balliol in 1846, and two years later won the Ireland scholarship. In 1849 he took his degree as first-class in classics and in mathematics, and in 1851 he won the senior mathematical scholarship. In only one instance before had the same candidate won both this and the Ireland scholarship. In due course he became fellow of his college, and when, long afterwards, he was elected to a professor fellowship at Corpus Christi College, he was retained as nominal and then honorary fellow of Balliol. In 1861 he was called to the Savilian professorship of geometry, and this he held till his death. In pure mathematics Professor Smith had hardly a rival among his contemporaries. He did not write much, and most of his papers appeared in the proceedings of foreign mathematical societies. He was not only a mathematician, he was a fine classical scholar, was well acquainted with general literature, both English and foreign, and spoke with ease French, Italian, and German. Like Mr. Spottiswoode, he was also a man of action and of the world, and he rendered services of the highest importance to the

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university. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Scientific Education, and of the University of Oxford Commission, and chairman of the Meteorological Committee in London. In 1874 he was named keeper of the University Museum at Oxford. In 1878 he was a candidate on the Liberal side for the representation of the university, but was defeated by a large majority. He was a member of the councils of the Royal Society and of the British Association. His social qualities were as remarkable as his intellectual and his capacity for work, and he was 'one of the most brilliant talkers of his time.' Died at Oxford, February 9, 1888.

Smith, Robert Angus, an eminent chemist and sanitary investigator, was born near Glasgow, February 15, 1817. He was educated at the grammar school and college of his native town, and having early shown an eager interest in chemistry, he went in 1839 to the University of Giessen to study the science under one of its greatest masters, Liebig. He became one of Liebig's favourite pupils, graduated Ph.D., and in 1841 returned home. The next year he settled in Manchester as a professional chemist, and was employed as assistant to Dr. Lyon Playfair in investigations carried on under the Health of Towns Commission. To inquiries of a similar kind he devoted the labours of his life. In 1844 he became a member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was chosen a vice-president in 1859; and this office he held till his death, with the exception of two years (1864-65), in which he was president. In 1858 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Chemical Society, and in the following year a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1863 he was appointed inspector-general of alkali works for the United Kingdom, and in his annual reports he gave important results of original researches. Under the Rivers Pollution Act he was one of the inspectors for England, and afterwards for Great Britain. Among his scientific papers are a report 'On the Air and Water of Towns,' read before the British Association at Swansea in 1848; papers on 'The Air of Towns,' in the 'Journal' of the Chemical Society, 1850; on 'The Air and Rain of Manchester,' read before the Literary and Philosophical Society, 1852; on 'Sewage and Sewage Rivers,' 1855; on 'Putrefaction in Blood,' 1863; 'Report on the Air of Mines and Confined Places,' 1864; on 'The Composition of the Atmosphere,' 1865; on 'The Examination of Air,' read before the Royal Society, 1877, &c. He was author also of a 'Memoir of John Dalton, and History of the Atomic Theory up to his Time,' 1856; 'Disinfectants and Disinfection,' 1869; 'Air and Rain: Beginnings of a Chemical Climatology,' 1872; 'Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach,' 1879, published anonymously, consisting of facts and speculations as to the history and literature of the Celtic races, in which he took an enthusiastic interest; 'Measure-

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ment of the Actinism of the Sun's Rays and of Daylight,' 1880; and 'A Century of Science in Manchester,' 1883, his last work. He contributed many articles to Ure and Hunt's 'New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.' His life was full of a noble devotion to science and of services to the public. His character charmed all who knew him; in it were blended simplicity, unworldliness, self-forgetfulness, wide intellectual sympathies, reverence, tenderness and kindness in all social relations, and readiness to aid and encourage younger students. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1882. After a few months of failing health, he died at Glynwood, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, May 12, 1884.

Spedding, James, editor and biographer of Bacon, was born in Cumberland in 1808. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree of M.A. in 1831. Later on he was named an honorary fellow of his college. His life, outwardly uneventful, was entirely devoted to study, and especially to one great theme, the 'Life and Works of Bacon.' His edition of these works was projected in 1847, in conjunction with two colleagues, Mr. R. L. Ellis and Mr. D. D. Heath, the former of whom was soon disabled by illness, his share of the work then falling to Mr. Spedding. The 'Works of Bacon' appeared in 7 vols. (1857 and following years), and were followed by the 'Life, with the Letters and Occasional Works,' also in 7 vols., the publication of which was completed in 1876. It is admitted that this is the only complete edition of Bacon, and that, in respect of the care and accurate research bestowed upon it, it is almost unparalleled. In the 'Life' and 'Letters' are presented all the necessary materials for judgment on the many points of controversy in Bacon's career. Mr. Spedding was a man of wide sympathies, varied acquirements, and fine critical powers. These qualities are shown in the collected edition of his 'Reviews and Discussions' (not relating to Bacon) published in 1879. He took an active part in founding the London Library, was an accomplished student of Shakespeare, and a member of the council of the Camden Society. He counted among his friends many of the foremost men of the time, particularly Carlyle and Tennyson. He died in St. George's Hospital, London, March 9, 1881, from injuries received by being knocked down by a cab some days before. In 1882 appeared his 'Evenings with a Reviewer; or, Macaulay and Bacon,' and 'Studies in English History,' by J. Gairdner and J. Spedding.

Spottiswoode, William, president of the Royal Society, a distinguished mathematician and man of science, was born in London, January 11, 1825. He belonged to an old Scottish family, and was the son of Andrew Spottiswoode, one of the heads of the famous printing-house of Eyre & Spottiswoode; studied for a short time at Eton, and was

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removed to Harrow, whence he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. as first class in mathematics in 1845. In the following two years he gained mathematical scholarships in the university. Compelled by family circumstances, he undertook, on leaving Oxford, the direction of the printing business, succeeding his father as partner of George Eyre (1846). But he continued in earnest to pursue his favourite studies, literary and scientific; and in 1847, at the age of twenty-two, he published his earliest mathematical essays, entitled 'Meditationes Analyticae.' These appear to have been little noticed at the time, but they contain the germs of some of his later researches. In 1851 appeared his 'Elementary Theorems relating to Determinants,' which was afterwards rewritten and republished in 'Crelle's Journal' (Berlin, 1855). His mathematical papers contributed to the 'Transactions of the Royal Society,' the 'Philosophical Magazine,' the 'Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal,' and other journals are very numerous. In 1856 he made a journey in Eastern Russia, then almost untrodden ground; and in the following year published his 'Tarantasse Journey through Eastern Russia,' giving vivid impressions of the country and the people. The same year (1857) he was examiner in mathematics at Oxford, and was afterwards examiner for the Civil Service Commission and for the Society of Arts. He was author of a treatise on 'Polarisation of Light,' which has passed through several editions. In 1865 he delivered an address as president of Section A. of the British Association at Birmingham, in 1871 as president of the London Mathematical Society, and in 1878 as president of the British Association at Dublin. These addresses excited much interest, and are monuments of his philosophical power. He was appointed treasurer of the Royal Society in 1871, and seven years later he became president. Mr. Spottiswoode was not a mere specialist, knowing more about one thing than anybody else, but a many-sided man, of very various gifts and of wide sympathies. He was a man of business of the highest capacity, a man of the world, and the centre of a very large circle of friends; an earnest practical philanthropist, who strenuously endeavoured to promote the welfare of his own workpeople, as well as to aid in general benevolent movements; an accomplished Oriental scholar, and above all mathematician and physicist. He made important and beautiful investigations of the phenomena of polarised light and on some forms of electrical discharge. He was a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, LL.D. of the universities of Edinburgh and Dublin, and a member of many learned societies. Died in London, June 27, 1883. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, Dean of Westminster, theological and historical writer, 1644

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was born in 1815. He was the son of Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, and was for five years a pupil of Dr. Arnold at Rugby. In 1834 he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree as first class in classics in 1837. He became fellow and tutor of University College, and was for two years secretary of the Oxford University Commission. In 1845 he was appointed select preacher to the university. He was afterwards (1851) made Canon of Canterbury; then regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford and Canon of Christ Church (1858). The same year he took his degree of D.D. Five years earlier he had made a visit to the East, and in 1862 he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his Eastern tour. The next year he was appointed Dean of Westminster. His liberal views in theology and his large tolerance exposed him to much censure, and sharp controversies arose on several of his ecclesiastical appointments. He was an indefatigable worker and prolific author. His first work, and one of his best, was his 'Life of Dr. Arnold,' which appeared in 1844, and has passed through several editions. Among his other writings are 'Historical Memorials of Canterbury' (1854), 'Sinai and Palestine' (1855), 'Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church' (1861), 'Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church' (1863-65), 'Historical Monuments of Westminster Abbey' (1868), 'Essays on Church and State' (1870), and 'Christian Institutions' (1881). He was a contributor to Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' and to the 'Quarterly' and 'Edinburgh' Reviews. He married in 1863 Lady Augusta Bruce, sister of Lord Elgin, who died in 1876. Died at Westminster, July 18, 1881.

Stenhouse, John, chemist and inventor, was born at Glasgow in 1809. He was a pupil of Professor Graham, and an adherent of the school of Liebig. He contributed to Liebig's 'Annalen,' and to the 'Transactions' of the Chemical Society and the Royal Society. He was one of the founders of the Chemical Society, was elected F.R.S. in 1848, received their Royal medal in 1871, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen University. He settled in London after the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland, and became lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Dr. Stenhouse invented the charcoal respirator, the platinised charcoal ventilator for sewers, and a process of waterproofing by paraffin. From 1865 to 1870 he was non-resident assayer to the Royal Mint. Died in London, December 31, 1880.

Stephens, Katherine. [Essex, Conn. tess of.]

Street, George Edmund, architect of the Royal Courts of Justice, London, was born at Woodford, in Essex, in 1824. He was educated at the Camberwell Collegiate School, began his professional studies under Mr. Owen Carter at Winchester, and after this preparatory training became the pupil of Sir George

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Gilbert Scott, under whom he studied for five years. He followed his master in adopting the Gothic style, and rose to be the chief master of the Gothic revival. He began practice as an architect on his own account in 1850, and the same year was appointed architect to the diocese of Oxford. Later on he held a similar post in each of the dioceses of York, Ripon, and Winchester. He soon acquired a large practice, and was employed in the building or the restoration of a great number of churches. In everything he undertook he showed himself a conscientious worker, not only doing his own part, but unweariedly superintending what subordinates had to do. He was indefatigable as draughtsman and designer, and is stated to have made more than three thousand drawings for the Courts of Justice alone. In 1867 he was one of the competitors for the National Gallery and for the Courts of Justice, and was appointed in the following year architect of the latter. His plan of construction was afterwards set aside, and that of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse adopted in its stead. The exterior portion of the great building is his own design. The work was not quite completed at the time of his death. Among his numerous works are the buildings of Cuddesden College, near Oxford; the chapel and schoolrooms of Uppingham School; the

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house of Lord Crawford and Balcarras at Dun Echt; All Saints' Church, Clifton; the church in Garden Street, Westminster; SS. Philip and James's, Oxford; St. John's, Torquay; St. Margaret's, Liverpool; the exquisite church at Kingstone, near Wareham, Dorsetshire; and the small church of St. Mary, Holmbury, given by him to the people among whom he settled. He built the Crimean Memorial Church at Constantinople, the American church at Rome, another for the Americans in Paris, and several other churches on the Continent. As restorer, he distinguished himself by his work on the south transept of York Minster, his new nave and western towers of Bristol Cathedral, the nave, choir, and synod hall of Dublin Cathedral, Jesus College Chapel, Oxford, &c. He made himself known as author by his 'Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages' (1855), 'Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain' (1865), and 'Lectures on Architecture' (1881), delivered as professor at the Royal Academy. He was a fellow and vice-president of the Institute of British Architects, F.S.A., member of the Academy of Fine Arts of Vienna, and chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1886, and R.A. in 1871. He died in London, after a short illness, December 18, 1881.

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Tait, Archibald Campbell, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Edinburgh, December 22, 1811. He was the youngest son of Craufurd Tait, a writer to the signet, and was grandson by the mother's side of Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., lord president of the Court of Session. After studying at the High School and the Academy of his native city, he went to Glasgow University (1827), whence he passed three years later to Balliol College, Oxford. He took his degree of B.A. as first class in classics in 1833, and proceeded M.A. in 1836. He became a fellow and tutor of his college; and in 1841 he gave the first public proof of his force of character by leading the opposition to the Tractarian movement. In that year he was one of the four tutors who made the protest against the famous 'No. 90' of the 'Tracts for the Times,' which led to the censure pronounced by the Heads of Houses. He was at that time in holy orders, having been ordained priest in 1838. In 1842, after the death of Dr. Arnold, he was elected to succeed him as head-master of Rugby School, and this post he held for seven years. By his unflagging energy and application he maintained the school in a high state of efficiency and prosperity. At length illness compelled him to resign (1849). Early in the following year he was appointed Dean of Carlisle, and during his tenure of this office he discovered that it need be no sinecure; and in preaching,

teaching, and managing of charities he found much for his hands to do, and did it with all his might. He had the cathedral restored, the grammar school rebuilt, and the methods of teaching reformed. In 1850 he became a member of the Oxford University Commission. In October 1856 he was appointed Bishop of London, in succession to Dr. Blomfield, who had resigned. In this sphere, in spite of ill-health, he displayed his usual energy in the discharge of duty, and particularly endeavoured to place himself in direct and sympathising relations with the poor and working classes. He originated the 'Bishop of London's Fund,' for the reorganisation and extension of the Church system in London. In 1868, on the death of Dr. Longley, he was promoted to the primacy. In consequence of his failing health it was soon necessary to lessen his labours by appointing a suffragan Bishop of Dover. Dr. Tait held the greatest of Western sees in a time of unusual difficulty; he had a high conception of his task and duty, and strove manfully and with a wise moderation to work out his ideal. To his influence in part is attributed the strengthened position of the Church of England and the abatement of party bitterness and violence. He saw too, at last, that a new state of things was approaching for the Church and the world, and he longed to see men prepared for this. His writings are not numerous. They consist chiefly of sermons preached at

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Rugby and before the University of Oxford. The university sermons were published in 1861 under the title of 'The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology.' Among his other published works, perhaps the most weighty is the 'Charge Delivered at his Primary Visitation,' a thoughtful review of the principal Church matters of the day. It passed through seven editions within the year (1858). Dr. Tait married while he was head-master at Rugby. A heavy affliction fell on him while Dean of Carlisle in the death of five of his children (1856) by scarlet fever. It drew to him the sympathy of the nation. In 1878 he lost his wife and his only son. Mrs. Tait died on Advent Sunday. The primate, after a long decline, died at Addington Park, also on Advent Sunday, December 3, 1882.

Thomson, Allen, a distinguished anatomist and embryologist, was born at Edinburgh, April 2, 1809. He was the son of Dr. John Thomson, professor of military surgery and of pathology in the University of Edinburgh, and was educated at the High School and university of that city. He studied afterwards at the medical schools of Paris, and took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1830. The lifelong direction of his special studies was foreshadowed in his graduation thesis, 'On the Development of the Heart and Blood-vessels in Vertebrate Animals.' The next year he became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and was then for some years associated with Dr. Sharpey as lecturer on anatomy and physiology. After a Continental tour of some years, he was called in 1839 to the chair of anatomy in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. This he resigned after two years, and again became a teacher of anatomy at Edinburgh. He next held for six years (1842-48) the chair of institutes of medicine (physiology) at Edinburgh, and was then appointed professor of anatomy at Glasgow. He discharged the duties of this professorship with great distinction for nearly thirty years, resigning it in 1877 and removing to London. He had now the unique experience of having been a professor in three out of the four Scottish universities, and had won a solid reputation as one of the best medical teachers and one of the most careful and learned scientific investigators of the time, especially in the recondite department of embryology. He was one of the earlier writers on the subject in this country, and contributed much to the growth and diffusion of scientific views. He contributed largely to the 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology,' edited by Todd and Bowman; to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and to Quain's 'System of Human Anatomy.' He was author also of many important scientific memoirs contributed to learned societies and journals. Scientific honours fell thick upon him. He was chosen F.R.S.E. in 1838, and F.R.S., London, in 1848. Later on he was a member of the council and one of the vice-

presidents of the Royal Society. For eighteen years (1859-77) he was a member of the General Medical Council for the universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews jointly. As president of the British Association in 1877, he delivered a masterly address on 'The Development of the Forms of Natural Life.' He was D.C.L. of Oxford and LL.D. of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He took an active part in many public undertakings, and especially in promoting the erection of the new buildings for the University of Glasgow. He died in London, after several months of great suffering, March 22, 1884. He left a widow and an only son.

Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville, biologist and geologist, scientific chief of the expedition of the 'Challenger,' was born at Bonnydoon, the family seat in Linlithgowshire, March 5, 1830. He studied for the medical profession at Edinburgh University, and at the age of twenty-one was appointed lecturer on botany at King's College, Aberdeen. The next year he became lecturer on the same subject at Marischal College and University. He had already begun to apply himself to the study of the lower forms of animal life, a field in which he was to render such important service to science. In 1853 he was appointed professor of natural history at the Queen's College, Cork, whence he was in the following year transferred, at his own request, to the chair of mineralogy and geology at the Queen's College, Belfast. In the course of his investigations of the echinoderms, the discovery was announced to him by Professor Lars, of Christiania, of a strange crinoid in deep water, which was recognised as a living representative of a long-lost group. This led to fresh speculations as to life in the deep seas, and to several expeditions of research, crowned by the famous expedition of the 'Challenger' (1872-76). Professor Thomson took part in the expeditions of the 'Lightning' and the 'Porcupine' (1868 and 1869), and was appointed scientific director of that of the 'Challenger.' A large collection of specimens was formed, and Professor Thomson undertook the task of reporting upon them; but after several years' work, this duty fell to his assistant, Mr. John Murray. In 1870 Dr. Thomson was appointed professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh, and this post he held till October 1881. He had, however, been disabled by illness for two years previously. He was chosen F.R.S. in 1869, and was awarded one of the Society's gold medals after his return home from the 'Challenger' expedition. At the same time he was knighted. He was also made a knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, LL.D. of Aberdeen, D.C.L. of Dublin, a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of many other scientific societies. He was Bede lecturer at Cambridge in 1877, and in the following year president of the geographical section of the British Association at Dublin. The results of his researches he gave to the world in his 'Depths of the Sea' and the 'Voyage of the

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"Challenger"—the Atlantic.' He died at Edinburgh, March 10, 1882, leaving his wife and one son surviving.

Thomson, James, poet, was born at Port-Glasgow in 1834. He was the son of a seaman, and was educated at the Royal Caledonian Asylum. He served for some years in the army as schoolmaster, was afterwards a lawyer's clerk, secretary to a mining company in America, and war correspondent to the 'New York World,' in which capacity he spent a short time in Spain during the Carlist war. There he suffered from sunstroke, which appears to have permanently injured his health. He first became known as a poet in 1874, when he published in the 'National Reformer' 'The City of Dreadful Night.' This poem was written while the author was in a state of melancholia; it displays a rare power of imagination, and its burden is pessimism. In 1880 appeared the author's first volume of 'Poems,' which included several fine pieces in a healthier vein. This was followed by 'Vane's Story' and a volume of prose essays (1881). Thomson holds a unique position as a poet, following no leader, heading no school. He had to make his way against difficulties, bore suffering with much fortitude, and won the warm affections of his intimate friends. He died June 3, 1882. Since his death has appeared another volume of poems entitled 'A Voice from the Nile, and other Poems' (1884).

Totleben, Franz Eduard, Count, a distinguished Russian general, was born at Mitau, in Courland, in 1818. He was the son of a tradesman, received his school education at Riga, and afterwards studied at the Institute of Engineers at St. Petersburg. He entered the army, but at first made his way slowly. He served in the expedition to the Caucasus between 1847 and 1850; and three years later, when the Crimean war began, he took part in the siege of Silistria. The two great achievements of his life were the defence of Sebastopol against the allies and the reduction of Plevna. At the time of the invasion of the Crimea, Sebastopol was practically defenceless on the land side; but, under Totleben's directions, formidable earthworks were rapidly constructed with a series of batteries, daily strengthened and increased in number. The result was that the town, thus hastily fortified in the presence of the enemy, was able to hold out for a year against what might have seemed overpowering forces by land and sea; and when the worst had come, the Russian army was withdrawn from the south side of the town with very small loss. The great general was severely wounded in the foot, June 20, 1855, but was nevertheless able to undertake the defence of Nicolaieff, and to strengthen the fortifications of Cronstadt. Meanwhile, by rapid promotions, he had attained the rank of major-general, and had received the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew. In 1856 he visited Germany

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and England. In 1860 he was promoted lieutenant-general, appointed chief of the department of engineers at the ministry of war, and named assistant to the Grand Duke Nicholas. After some years of comparative inactivity, he was called in 1877 to undertake the investment of the newly-established fortress of Plevna, which, under the direction of Osman Pasha, had arrested the advance of the Russian army towards Constantinople. He undertook a regular siege; and when Osman, after complete investment, endeavoured to break out with his army, he was compelled, after a brave fight to surrender. In the following year Totleben was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army of Bulgaria, conducted the advance upon Constantinople, and after the treaty of San Stefano was charged with the administration of the occupied provinces. In recognition of his services he was created a count of the empire. In 1879 he was made governor of Odessa, and invested with special powers against the Nihilists. His health failing, he spent his last years in retirement, and died at Soden, near Wiesbaden, July 1, 1884.

Tourguénief (Turgenev), Ivan Serguéyevich, the great Russian novelist, was born near Orel, November 9, 1818. After a course of study at the University of St. Petersburg, he went in the spring of 1838 to complete his studies at the University of Berlin. One of his fellow-students was Michael Bakounin, afterwards celebrated as the founder of the Nihilist party. On his return to Russia he obtained a post in the Civil Service, and at the same time began to be known as an author. In consequence of an article which he published on the death of the novelist and satirist, Gogol (1852), he lost his situation and was exiled. The sentence was afterwards revoked, but he spent the rest of his life in foreign lands, seldom even revisiting Russia. He was well known in Paris, in London, and at Baden-Baden. His works are not very numerous, but of a high order, and many of them have been translated into French and English. His own edition of them, published at Moscow in 1880, is in ten volumes. Among them are 'Experiences of a Sportsman,' 'Fathers and Sons,' the hero of which, Bazaroff, a Nihilist, is one of his most powerful creations; 'Smoke,' 'Liza' (in Russian, 'A Nest of Nobles'), 'Spring Floods,' and 'Virgin Soil.' He wrote many short tales and several comedies. In his works he revealed, more vividly and accurately than had ever been done before, Russian life in all its phases, and Russian society and character. He was the first to apply the term 'Nihilism' to the system propounded by the Russian revolutionary party. His style is a model of simplicity, purity, and elegance. His genius, his kind heart, his wide sympathies, his modesty, and his generous helpfulness for all who were in need of it endeared him to all who knew him. Tourguénief was a man of

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nineteenth century, was born at Kentisbeare, a village in Devonshire, March 7, 1792. He belonged to a family long settled in Northumberland. He received his early education at the grammar school of Bury St. Edmunds, whence he passed in 1811 as a pensioner to St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1815, passing as tenth wrangler, was elected fellow of his college the next year, and in 1818 took his degree of M.A. At the age of twenty-seven he began to study medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was a pupil and a friend of Dr. Abernethy. He studied in 1820-21 at Edinburgh, and graduated M.D. in 1825. The same year he married, and settled in London. In 1826 he was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1827 was appointed physician to the Middlesex Hospital. This post he held for sixteen years. After holding other professorships, he became in 1836 professor of the principles and practice of medicine at King's College, London, and in this capacity he delivered the courses of lectures, which were published in 1843, on which his public reputation rests. The fifth edition appeared in 1871. In 1840 he resigned his chair at the college; and three years later, his private practice having become large, he gave up his post at the Middlesex Hospital. His professional appointments and honours were too numerous to mention. It must suffice to say that in 1859 he became physician-extraordinary to the Queen, and was in attendance on the Prince-Consort during his last illness; that he was created a baronet in 1866, and became physician-in-ordinary to the Queen in 1870. After holding many offices at the College of Physicians, he was chosen president in 1862, and held that post for five successive years. He was a fellow of the Royal Society from 1859, was for many years a member of the council of King's College, and for two years (1858-60) was the representative of the College of Physicians on the General Council of Medical Education. For ten or twelve years before his death he had retired from practice, but continued to take warm interest in his profession, and published as recently as 1879 a small volume of essays. Although he laid no claim to genius and made no memorable discovery, so rare was the combination in his case of fine intellectual powers, large attainments in science, and high moral qualities, that he was looked on as the completest living exemplar of the highest type of physician. He was not only respected but beloved to an extraordinary degree. His wife died five years after their marriage, leaving him a son and a daughter, both of whom survive him. He died, after a short illness, at the house of his son at Reigate, December 11, 1882, and his remains were interred in the churchyard of that town.

Watts, Henry, editor of the 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' was born in London in 1815. He took his degree of B.A. at London Uni-

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versity in 1841, and five years later was appointed demonstrator of chemistry at University College. This post he held for eleven years. Meanwhile he was chosen a fellow of the Chemical Society, became editor of its journal, and in 1861 was appointed its librarian. He was elected F.R.S. in 1866. For more than twenty years he was engaged on a translation of Gmelin's 'Handbook of Chemistry' for the Cavendish Society. It occupied eighteen vols., of which the last appeared in 1872. The work on which his reputation rests is the great 'Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences,' begun in 1858, and completed in five vols. ten years later. Supplements were added in 1872, 1875, and 1879-81. Mr. Watts was also editor of several editions of Fownes's 'Manual of Chemistry.' He died suddenly in London, June 30, 1884.

Williams, Samuel Wells, American Chinese scholar, was born in New York State in 1812. He was brought up to the business of printing, and in his twenty-first year settled at Canton as printer to the American Mission. A few years later he visited Japan, made himself master of the Japanese language, and executed several translations. He was author of several elementary Chinese lesson-books, and during a visit to his native land published his best-known work, entitled 'The Middle Kingdom' (1848), of which a new edition appeared in 1883. After his return to China he edited the 'Chinese Repository,' and in 1855 was appointed secretary and interpreter to the American embassy. His most important work is his 'Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language,' published at Shanghai in 1874. He took part (1858-59) in the negotiations at Tientsin, and after another visit to the United States, he was appointed secretary of legation. Returning home in 1876, he was appointed lecturer on Chinese at Yale College. Died at Newhaven, Connecticut, U.S., February 16, 1884.

Williams, Sir William Fenwick, of Kars, British general, was born at Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, in 1800. His father was commissary-general at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1825. He attained the rank of captain in 1840, and was employed as British commissioner in Turkey for several years at the Conferences which resulted in the Treaty of Erzeroum. He took part (1843) as British commissioner in the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and received the brevet rank of colonel. Nominated a C.B. (Civil Division) in 1852, he was appointed, two years later, British commissioner with the Turkish forces. The most memorable action of his life was the heroic though unsuccessful defence of Kars against the Russians (1855). He gained a great victory over General Mouravieff (September 29), but for want of reinforcements, and by the pressure of

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privation and famine, he was compelled to surrender (November 25), obtaining honourable terms. He was sent with the other English officers into Russia as a prisoner of war, but was treated with the highest courtesy, and at the close of the war returned home. He was nominated a K.C.B. (Military Division), and later on was promoted K.G.C.B. He held successively the posts of commander of Woolwich, commander of British forces in Canada, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia (1865-69), governor of Gibraltar (1870-75), and for a short time in 1881 constable of the Tower. He sat in parliament as member for Calne from 1856-59. He attained the rank of full general in 1868. Died in London, July 26, 1883.

Wilson, Andrew, traveller, eldest son of Dr. John Wilson, of Bombay, was born about 1830. He studied at Edinburgh and at Tübingen, visited Italy and the East, travelled much in China, and was in the United States at the beginning of the War of Secession. On his return home he became a contributor to periodical literature, and wrote, under the title of 'The Ever-Victorious Army,' a history of the Tae-ping rebellion and its suppression by Colonel Gordon. He afterwards travelled extensively in India, especially in the Himalaya, and told the story of his wanderings in the charming work 'The Abode of Snow,' which became very popular. At various periods of his life he had edited the 'China Mail,' the 'Star of India,' and the 'Bombay Gazette.' Died at Ullswater, June 8, 1881.

Wilson, Charles Heath, biographer of Michael Angelo, was born at Edinburgh about 1810. He was the son of Andrew Wilson, a landscape painter, master of the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh. On the establishment of the Government Schools of Design, he was appointed director of the Edinburgh branch, and later on he succeeded Mr. Dyce as superintendent of the Schools of Design. Resigning this post in 1845, he was appointed head-master of the new art-school at Glasgow. From 1864 he lived for the most part at Florence. His reputation rests upon his highly-esteemed 'Life and Works of Michael Angelo,' published in 1876. Died at Florence, July 3, 1882.

Wilson, Sir Erasmus (James Erasmus), an eminent surgeon and dermatologist, ex-president of the Royal College of Surgeons, was born in 1809. He received his professional education in London and at Aberdeen, and was admitted M.R.C.S. in 1831. He soon acquired a large practice in London, and enjoyed the reputation of being not only a good theoretical anatomist, but a sure and successful operator. Ultimately he made the study of diseases of the skin his speciality, and was esteemed the highest authority on the subject. To study leprosy he visited the East, to study goitre he went to Switzerland and the Valais, and to study other forms of skin disease he travelled in Italy. In 1843 he was elected

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F.R.C.S., member of the council of the college in 1870, and president in 1881. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, honorary LL.D. of Cambridge University, and vice-president of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. In his later years he became an eager student of Egyptian antiquities and history, and was appointed president of the Egypt Exploration Fund, to which he was a munificent contributor. It was at his expense that the famous obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, set up in 1878 on the Thames Embankment, was brought to England. In consequence of disasters on the voyage, the cost of the passage amounted to £10,000. Sir Erasmus was a renowned philanthropist. He founded the chair and museum of dermatology at the College of Surgeons, and the chair of pathology in Aberdeen University, and, among other charitable deeds, added a chapel and new wing to the sea-bathing infirmary at Margate, built the master's house at Epsom Medical College, and restored the church of Swanscombe, in Kent. He was knighted in 1881, and a few days before his death the honorary gold medal of the Royal College of Surgeons was awarded him, which has only been presented six times since it was founded in 1800. His earliest works were 'The Dissector's Manual' and 'The Anatomist's Vade-Mecum.' Among his later works are 'The Student's Book of Diseases of the Skin,' 'A Healthy Skin, a Popular Treatise on its Management,' and a 'Report on Leprosy.' He contributed the article 'Skin' to 'Cooper's Surgical Dictionary.' His latest publication was 'Egypt of the Past.' Wilson married in 1841, and left his wife surviving, but no issue. After a long period of ill-health, he died at Westgate-on-Sea, August 8, 1884.

Witte, Karl, German jurist and scholar, especially distinguished as editor, translator, and commentator of the works of Dante, was born at Lochau, near Halle, in 1800. He was the son of a clergyman, and was so remarkable for precocity, especially in the acquisition of languages, that his father published an account of his early education and training. At the age of ten he was admitted student at the University of Leipsic. He afterwards studied four years at Göttingen, and took the degree of doctor of philosophy at Giessen at the age of fourteen. He next spent two years in the study of jurisprudence at Heidelberg, and thence went to Berlin, intending to deliver a course of lectures on law at the university; but this project failed by reason of his extreme youth. With the support of the king of Prussia, he travelled and studied in Italy, devoting his attention chiefly to the history of art and literature. In 1821 he became a reader on law at the University of Breslau, and was named professor in 1829. Five years later he removed to Halle with the same title. He was author of various works on Roman, Byzantine, and German law; but his great reputation rests on his contributions to Dante

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literature. He edited the 'Decamerone' of Boccaccio (1859), translated (with Kannegiesser) Dante's 'Lyrical Poems' (1842), and published a critical edition, translation and commentary, of the 'Divina Commedia' (1862). Of this work a third edition appeared in 1876. He edited also the 'Monarchia' and the 'Vita Nuova,' and published a volume of 'Dante-Forschungen' (1869). It was at his instigation that the German Dante Society was founded in 1865. At the time of his death he was engaged in the preparation of an edition of the Commentary on the 'Divina Commedia' by Sir Graziolo of Bologna. He died at Halle, March 6, 1883.

Wöhler, Friedrich, German chemist, was born at Eschersheim, near Frankfort, July 31, 1800. He studied medicine, chemistry, and mineralogy at the universities of Marburg and Heidelberg, and at the latter took his degree of M.D. in 1823. He then went to Stockholm, and pursued his studies under Berzelius till 1825. In that year he became a teacher, and a little later a professor, in the Technical School at Berlin. After holding a similar post at Cassel (1831-36) he removed to Göttingen, where he was appointed professor of medicine, director of the Chemical Institute, and inspector-general of pharmacy. Wöhler has the distinction of being the first who succeeded in obtaining the metal aluminium in a separate form (1827). He also discovered a

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new method of obtaining nickel in a pure state. He published his 'Grundriss der Chemie' between 1831-40, and this great work has passed through fifteen editions; a German edition of the 'Lehrbuch der Chemie' of Berzelius (1833); 'Praktische Uebungen in der Chemischen Analyse' (1853), which was translated into English, and various other scientific works. He was associated with Liebig in some of his important researches, and contributed largely to Liebig's 'Annalen der Chemie' and Poggen-dorf's 'Annalen der Physik und Chemie.' He was a foreign member of the Institute of France, and a member of various academies of science. Died at Göttingen, October 1882.

Woltmann, Alfred, German historian of art, was born at Charlottenburg in May 1841. He studied under Waagen at Berlin, and early began carefully to investigate the life and works of Holbein. His principal work, 'Holbein und Seine Zeit,' appeared in 1866-68, and a second edition in 1874-76. He became professor of art history successively at Karlsruhe, Prague, and Strasburg (1878). He was author also of works on 'German Art and the Reformation,' 'German Art in Alsace,' 'Netherlandish and German Art,' and the 'History of Painting,' the last left unfinished. Died at Mentone, February 6, 1880.

Wood, Sir W. Page. [Hatherley, Baron.]



THE END.

WILSON

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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WATTS

nineteenth century, was born at Kentisbeare, a village in Devonshire, March 7, 1792. He belonged to a family long settled in Northumberland. He received his early education at the grammar school of Bury St. Edmunds, whence he passed in 1811 as a pensioner to St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1815, passing as tenth wrangler, was elected fellow of his college the next year, and in 1818 took his degree of M.A. At the age of twenty-seven he began to study medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was a pupil and a friend of Dr. Abernethy. He studied in 1820-21 at Edinburgh, and graduated M.D. in 1825. The same year he married, and settled in London. In 1826 he was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1827 was appointed physician to the Middlesex Hospital. This post he held for sixteen years. After holding other professorships, he became in 1836 professor of the principles and practice of medicine at King's College, London, and in this capacity he delivered the courses of lectures, which were published in 1843, on which his public reputation rests. The fifth edition appeared in 1871. In 1840 he resigned his chair at the college; and three years later, his private practice having become large, he gave up his post at the Middlesex Hospital. His professional appointments and honours were too numerous to mention. It must suffice to say that in 1859 he became physician-extraordinary to the Queen, and was in attendance on the Prince-Consort during his last illness; that he was created a baronet in 1866, and became physician-in-ordinary to the Queen in 1870. After holding many offices at the College of Physicians, he was chosen president in 1862, and held that post for five successive years. He was a fellow of the Royal Society from 1859, was for many years a member of the council of King's College, and for two years (1858-60) was the representative of the College of Physicians on the General Council of Medical Education. For ten or twelve years before his death he had retired from practice, but continued to take warm interest in his profession, and published as recently as 1879 a small volume of essays. Although he laid no claim to genius and made no memorable discovery, so rare was the combination in his case of fine intellectual powers, large attainments in science, and high moral qualities, that he was looked on as the completest living exemplar of the highest type of physician. He was not only respected but beloved to an extraordinary degree. His wife died five years after their marriage, leaving him a son and a daughter, both of whom survive him. He died, after a short illness, at the house of his son at Reigate, December 11, 1882, and his remains were interred in the churchyard of that town.

Watts, Henry, editor of the 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' was born in London in 1815. He took his degree of B.A. at London Uni-

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versity in 1841, and five years later was appointed demonstrator of chemistry at University College. This post he held for eleven years. Meanwhile he was chosen a fellow of the Chemical Society, became editor of its journal, and in 1861 was appointed its librarian. He was elected F.R.S. in 1866. For more than twenty years he was engaged on a translation of Gmelin's 'Handbook of Chemistry' for the Cavendish Society. It occupied eighteen vols., of which the last appeared in 1872. The work on which his reputation rests is the great 'Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences,' begun in 1858, and completed in five vols. ten years later. Supplements were added in 1872, 1875, and 1879-81. Mr. Watts was also editor of several editions of Fownes's 'Manual of Chemistry.' He died suddenly in London, June 30, 1884.

Williams, Samuel Wells, American Chinese scholar, was born in New York State in 1812. He was brought up to the business of printing, and in his twenty-first year settled at Canton as printer to the American Mission. A few years later he visited Japan, made himself master of the Japanese language, and executed several translations. He was author of several elementary Chinese lesson-books, and during a visit to his native land published his best-known work, entitled 'The Middle Kingdom' (1848), of which a new edition appeared in 1883. After his return to China he edited the 'Chinese Repository,' and in 1855 was appointed secretary and interpreter to the American embassy. His most important work is his 'Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language,' published at Shanghai in 1874. He took part (1858-59) in the negotiations at Tientsin, and after another visit to the United States, he was appointed secretary of legation. Returning home in 1876, he was appointed lecturer on Chinese at Yale College. Died at Newhaven, Connecticut, U.S., February 16, 1884.

Williams, Sir William Fenwick, of Kars, British general, was born at Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, in 1800. His father was commissary-general at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1825. He attained the rank of captain in 1840, and was employed as British commissioner in Turkey for several years at the Conferences which resulted in the Treaty of Erzeroum. He took part (1848) as British commissioner in the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and received the brevet rank of colonel. Nominated a C.B. (Civil Division) in 1852, he was appointed, two years later, British commissioner with the Turkish forces. The most memorable action of his life was the heroic though unsuccessful defence of Kars against the Russians (1855). He gained a great victory over General Mouravieff (September 29), but for want of reinforcements, and by the pressure of

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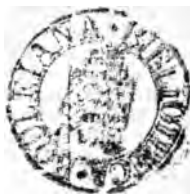
Wöhler, Friedrich, German chemist, was born at Eschersheim, near Frankfort, July 31, 1800. He studied medicine, chemistry, and mineralogy at the universities of Marburg and Heidelberg, and at the latter took his degree of M.D. in 1823. He then went to Stockholm, and pursued his studies under Berzelius till 1825. In that year he became a teacher, and a little later a professor, in the Technical School at Berlin. After holding a similar post at Cassel (1831-36) he removed to Göttingen, where he was appointed professor of medicine, director of the Chemical Institute, and inspector-general of pharmacy. Wöhler has the distinction of being the first who succeeded in obtaining the metal aluminium in a separate form (1827). He also discovered a

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new method of obtaining nickel in a pure state. He published his 'Grundriss der Chemie' between 1831-40, and this great work has passed through fifteen editions; a German edition of the 'Lehrbuch der Chemie' of Berzelius (1833); 'Praktische Uebungen in der Chemischen Analyse' (1853), which was translated into English, and various other scientific works. He was associated with Liebig in some of his important researches, and contributed largely to Liebig's 'Annalen der Chemie' and Poggen-dorf's 'Annalen der Physik und Chemie.' He was a foreign member of the Institute of France, and a member of various academies of science. Died at Göttingen, October 1882.

Woltmann, Alfred, German historian of art, was born at Charlottenburg in May 1841. He studied under Waagen at Berlin, and early began carefully to investigate the life and works of Holbein. His principal work, 'Holbein und Seine Zeit,' appeared in 1866-68, and a second edition in 1874-76. He became professor of art history successively at Karlsruhe, Prague, and Strasburg (1878). He was author also of works on 'German Art and the Reformation,' 'German Art in Alsace,' 'Netherlandish and German Art,' and the 'History of Painting,' the last left unfinished. Died at Mentone, February 6, 1880.

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